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THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

NUMBER 8

REPORT ON
PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER 1953

WITH A FOREWORD BY
P. C. MAHALANOBIS

सत्यमेव जयते

ISSUED BY:
The Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance : Government of India

For use of the Indian Statistical Institute

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FOREWORD

0.1. In India a large number of persons are without employment or are obliged to remain idle a part of the time for lack of gainful work. The population is growing at the rate of about 40 or 45 lakhs per year and about 18 or 20 lakhs of persons normally start seeking work for the first time every year. Unemployment and underemployment constitute the greatest social problem in the country at present. This is why it has been decided that an important aim of planning in India must be to get rid of unemployment in 10 years. There must not be any increase in unemployment during the Second Five Year Plan, and efforts must be made to create enough work to absorb at least the new entrants into the labour force during this period. An adequate understanding of the problem is a prerequisite for devising suitable means to deal with it. Unfortunately, very little is known about the precise extent or character of unemployment and underemployment in India. There have been occasional surveys in particular areas but the results are often not comparable; and it is not possible to make any estimates for the country as a whole.

0.2. Unemployment is not homogeneous. A single aggregate figure purporting to give the total number of unemployed persons has no doubt some value but is too abstract to supply a basis for effective action. The problem is complex and has many aspects. As regards the persons seeking work we have to make a distinction between the two sexes, between different age-groups, between different educational and technical qualifications. We have also to take note of previous experience, community to which the person belongs, his mother tongue, whether he is a displaced person or an immigrant from another part of the country, duration of unemployment and many such personal matters. These special needs and characteristics of each individual who is working or who is seeking work have to be viewed in relation to the avenues of employment. The creation of opportunities of employment cannot thus be approached merely in overall terms. The problem has to be analysed in terms of sectors, regions and specific category of persons.

0.3. In India a very large number of persons work on their own account in household enterprises and do not hold any paid jobs and cannot therefore lose their jobs. The concept of unemployment, as usually adopted in the highly industrialised

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countries of the West, does not wholly apply to them. It is not true in their case that during any particular reference period of a week or a month, they are either fully employed or are wholly unemployed (which is the case in industrialised countries like the U.S.A.). Often they are fully occupied for part of the time and only partially or not at all for the rest of the period. It is the existence of this underemployment to an appreciable extent that makes the task of definition of unemployment and its measurement difficult. It becomes necessary to introduce the concept of the volume of work and earnings. That is to say, underemployment may be assessed with reference to the actual work done as a fraction of a "normal period of work", or the actual output as a fraction of the "normal output" or of actual earning as a fraction of the "normal earning". It may be necessary to construct reasonable standards of "normal period of work", "normal output" and "normal earnings" and to assess the volume of employment on the basis of fractions of such normals or standards. The other important consideration is that the concept adopted should be suitable to enable quantitative evaluation being made. In fact, an important task before us is to formulate precisely the concepts and definitions of employment and unemployment suited to our requirements and to devise appropriate methods to measure them.

0.4. Unemployment and underemployment arise due to lack of balance between individual needs and capacity for work of the millions of persons who are seeking work and availabilities of paid jobs or of opportunities to undertake gainful work on own account. In industrially advanced countries there is full employment at full production. Unemployment can occur only when plants and factories are working below capacity, and fringe adjustments can be made through measures of social security. In India both unemployment and underemployment are chronic and structural because of a lack of economic development. Minor adjustments can, no doubt (and should, of course), be made through Employment Exchanges and similar devices but the fundamental remedy lies only in economic development.

0.5. It is necessary, therefore, to take a dynamic view of the way in which more and more paid posts would be created or greater opportunities would be opened up to facilitate earning on own account. It is also necessary to determine how educational and training facilities would be expanded to ensure an adequate supply of technical personnel which would be required in increasing number for economic development, and how housing, transport, medical welfare and other amenities would be provided in an increasing measure in future. Getting rid of unemployment and underemployment would then appear as the central task of planning from the point of view of both individual and national needs.

0.6. Surveys of unemployment and underemployment are thus of great value in connection with planning in India. The Planning Commission have naturally shown much interest in such surveys, and it has been decided to include employment surveys as a part of the programme of the National Sample Survey in future.

0.7. The present report gives an account of a preliminary survey which was undertaken in September 1953 covering towns with population above 50,000 but

excluding the four big cities, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. This was the first survey of its kind and was undertaken as a pilot enquiry to help formulating suitable concepts and definitions and developing suitable designs and methods of surveys of employment, unemployment and underemployment in future. Although preliminary in character, the present survey has given for the first time a picture of urban unemployment in the country in quantitative terms.

0.8. A summary of the findings is given in Chapter Two of the Report. It may be briefly mentioned that in the urban areas covered in the present sample about 2.6 per cent of the population was unemployed in September 1953. If the rate of incidence of unemployment is about the same in smaller towns (with population less than 50,000) and if certain adjustments are made for the big cities then one might make an estimate of about 2.24 million unemployed out of an urban population of about 68 million in September 1953. It is estimated that about 2.74 million were severely underemployed, that is, had employment on own account for only a quarter or less of the normal period of work. Adding this 2.74 million, who also were on the verge of unemployment, the total urban unemployment would seem to be something like 5 million. In the absence of unemployment benefits, the urgency of the problem can be easily appreciated.

March 1956 — P. C. MAHALANOBIS

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SEPTEMBER 1953

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The Report relating to the preliminary survey of urban unemployment in September 1953 was prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute and is being published in the form in which it was submitted to the Government of India. The views contained in this report are not necessarily those of the Government of India.

CHAPTER ONE

SCOPE AND METHOD

INTRODUCTION

1.1. A countrywide survey of unemployment presents many a problem—that of concepts and definitions, of suitable sample design and of organisation, besides, of course, that of employing large resources. Before a regular estimating survey is attempted, much groundwork has to be done. The National Sample Survey accordingly decided to make a quick preliminary survey in September 1953.

1.2. The present survey was of an exploratory character. Nevertheless it has brought to light much valuable information and has for the first time furnished a fairly detailed picture of urban unemployment in the country in quantitative terms. Chapter Two gives a summary of the main results.

THE SCOPE AND DESIGN OF THE SURVEY

1.3. All towns of India with a population of 50,000 and above, except the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, were brought under the geographical coverage of the survey. The four metropolitan cities of India were excluded from the enquiry as they were considered to have characteristics peculiar to themselves and were likely to be much at variance with those of the other urban areas. Another reason for their exclusion was that a special survey of unemployment in Calcutta was separately in hand and this was expected to bring out the special features of unemployment in a big city like Calcutta. The towns having a population of less than 50,000 were left out of the sample mainly on considerations of time and economy, occasioned by the fact that the NSS could spare its investigating staff for this preliminary survey only for a short period of about four weeks during the interval between the completion of its sixth round and the commencement of the seventh round. The geographical coverage of the survey

nonetheless extended over 175 towns having a total population of a little over 23 million according to the 1951 Census. This represents nearly two-fifths of the total population living in towns and cities of India excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.

1.4. The sampling design followed the pattern of the urban sample of the NSS sixth round. The six population zones of Census 1951 were regrouped into four population areas as follows :

1. *North and North-West India*—Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, PEPSU, Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur.
2. *East India*—Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura.
3. *Central India*—Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh.
4. *South and West India*—Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Bombay, Saurashtra, Kutch.

1.5. The towns were classified into two size-classes, one having a population of not less than 1,00,000 and the other having a population between 50,000 and 1,00,000. The towns in each size-class were further subdivided into four groups according to the population area to which they belonged. In this way, eight strata were formed.

TABLE 1(1) : SELECTION OF SAMPLE TOWNS

population area	sample towns			
	population above 1,00,000		between 50,000-1,00,000	
	name	population (in 000)	name	population (in 000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *North and North-West India* Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, PEPSU, Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur	1. Rampur	1,34	15. Sambhal	61
	2. Banaras	3,42	16. Gonda[1]	33
	3. Kanpur	6,36		
	4. Ajmer City	1,97		
	5. Amritsar	3,26		
2. *East India* Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura	6. Gaya	1,34	17. Baranagar	77
	7. Tollygunge	1,50	18. Serampore	74
3. *Central India* Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh	8. Bhopal	1,02	19. Kothagudem	50
	9. Hyderabad	10,86	20. Nanded	65
	10. Ujjain City	1,30		
4. *South & West India* Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Bombay, Saurashtra, Kutch	11. Kakinada	1,00	21. Gadag	66
	12. Ahmedabad	7,88	22. Nadiad	63
	13. Mangalore	1,17	23. Palghat	70
	14. Tiruchirapalli	2,19		

[1] In the list obtained from the Census Superintendent, Uttar Pradesh, some time in 1951, the population of Gonda was shown as 76,331. This explains the reason for its inclusion in the list of sample towns. Later, on publication of the final figures of the 1951 Census the town was found to contain actually 32,566 people. Our estimate was, however, based on the Census Superintendent's figures.

1.6. The sampling was done in three stages. In the first stage, a few towns were selected from each stratum with probability proportional to population and with replacement. The number of sample towns selected for this survey was 23 of which 14 were drawn from towns with population above 1,00,000. For the purpose of census operation conducted in 1951, each town had been divided into a number of enumeration blocks. These blocks provided the sample units in the second stage. Each sample block was selected with probability proportional to number of households and with replacement. Ten blocks were selected from each of the sample towns having a population above 1,00,000, and eight blocks were chosen from each of the sample towns having a population between 50,000 and 1,00,000. In the third stage, a number of households were selected for investigation from each of the sample blocks. In all, 4446 sample households were investigated in the survey.

1.7. The investigation was conducted, as in other NSS enquiries, by personal visits to the households forming the ultimate sample units and the investigators collected information for all the members of the sample households by interviewing one or more members belonging to the household.

Concepts and definitions

1.8. Before we proceed to discuss the results of the survey it will be useful to explain the more important concepts and definitions adopted in the present survey.

1.9. *Industrial status.* The term 'industrial status' is used in this survey to classify persons according to whether they are (1) gainfully occupied, (2) unemployed, seeking employment, (3) not in the labour force. Gainfully occupied persons are further classified into four sub-categories : (1) employer, (2) employee, (3) own-account worker, (4) unpaid household labour.

1.10. 'Unpaid household labour' refers to those who receive no payment in cash or kind for their services in a family trade or occupation, but who may be boarding or lodging with the household in lieu of their services. They have to be distinguished from 'family members engaged in domestic work only' who do not belong to the labour force at all and represent an important component of the category 'not in the labour force'.

1.11. An unemployed person may be either a new entrant to the labour force and seeking job for the first time or may have currently lost his employment and may be seeking one. He may, therefore, be identified either as (1) unemployed, seeking employment for the first time or as (2) unemployed, seeking employment not for the first time.

1.12. Gainfully occupied persons and unemployed persons seeking employment (either 'for the first time' or 'not for the first time') together constitute the 'labour force'.

1.13. Persons 'not in the labour force' are classified into four sub-categories: (1) family members engaged in domestic work only, (2) rentiers and pensioners, (3) beggars and persons living on charities and remittances, (4) children, students and old and infirm persons.

1.14. *The employed and the unemployed.* Any person working for gain or profit on any one day during the reference period of one month (see para 1.18) has been treated as *employed.*

1.15. A person has been considered *unemployed* if (a) he was without a job for the whole of the reference period of one month, (b) was seeking a job and (c) was in a position to accept a job if he was offered one. Further, if a person did not seek work either on account of illness or on the belief that no work was available for him or in the hope of returning to the job from which he was indefinitely laid off, he was still marked as an unemployed person. On the other hand, a person was considered employed if he had a job although he might be temporarily absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, vacation, industrial disputes or temporary lay off. Again, a person is deemed to be employed if he is only waiting to take up a new job which has been offered to him or getting ready to start a new business.

1.16. *Reference period.* The reference period for the present survey was a period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry. During this comparatively long period of reference, it is probable that, in some cases, the 'industrial status' of a person (as defined in para 1.11) may undergo some change. For example, a person who was not in the labour force during the earlier part of the month, may enter the labour force as a gainfully occupied person in the later part of the month. In such a situation, his status was determined in accordance with a scale which gave to 'in the labour force' precedence over 'not in the labour force' and to 'gainfully occupied' precedence over 'unemployed seeking employment'. The application of this principle resulted in classifying an individual as gainfully occupied for the purpose of this survey if he was gainfully occupied for at least one day during the reference period, irrespective of whether he was gainfully occupied or unemployed during the rest of the period.

1.17. *Difficulties of comparison.* The concept of unemployment adopted in the present survey is the one advocated by the ILO. It is, however, at variance with the concept which has been adopted in several other surveys. Even the NSS special survey of unemployment in Calcutta, conducted at about the same time as the present survey, has used a different concept for determining unemployment. Any person found without employment but seeking employment on the date of the survey was deemed unemployed in that survey. The definition adopted in the present enquiry should thus give a lower estimate of unemployment than the one adopted in the Calcutta survey. To what extent the two should differ, it is not possible to say at this stage. In the NSS ninth round (August to October 1955), currently being conducted, an enquiry on unemployment all over the country has been undertaken on a large scale and one of the interesting points being investi-

gated is to determine how far the different reference periods—a day, a week and a month—affect the estimates of unemployment.

Reliability of estimates

1.18. In a field where quantitative information is almost entirely lacking, it is not possible to check the results of the survey with existing information from other sources. The only check is afforded by a comparison of estimates obtained from independent sub-samples. In Appendix 2, a comparison has been made between estimates obtained from the two sub-samples in respect of certain important characteristics, and this indicates that the two sub-sample estimates are of the same order. In many cases, however, the estimates may not be considered satisfactory if high precision is aimed at.

Chapter Two

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1. This preliminary survey of unemployment in urban areas, conducted by the National Sample Survey during September 1953, was in the nature of a try-out intended to reveal the problems and difficulties likely to arise in an investigation of this type and to enable, on the basis of experience gained, the development of suitable concepts and the framing of proper design for carrying out similar sample surveys in future with a view to providing reliable estimates. The survey covered all towns of India with a population of 50,000 and over except the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. 4446 sample households drawn from 23 sample towns were visited and detailed information was collected through the usual NSS method of interview.

2.2. The survey has yielded valuable information and has, for the first time, furnished a detailed picture of urban unemployment in quantitative terms.

General characteristics of the population

2.3. The problem of employment and underemployment has been studied in this report against the background of demographic and general characteristics of the population covered in the survey. These characteristics, discussed in Chapter Three, are summarised below.

2.4. It may be explained that the estimates in this Report are being given to 3 or 4 figures as a matter only of arithmetical convention and may not justify, in many cases, the retention of more than two or even one significant figure. Paragraphs in this chapter are followed by a reference within brackets to the paragraph numbers in subsequent chapters which deal in detail with relevant topics.

2.5. *Age and sex.* 55.85 per cent (males 29.40 per cent and females 26.45 per cent) of the population belong to the age-group 16–61, which may be assumed as the working age ; 40.56 per cent (20.53 per cent males and 20.03 per cent females) belong to the age-group 0–15 and 3.59 per cent constitute the older people (62 and above). (3.4—3.5)

2.6. *Economic status.* Earners and earning dependents together constitute only one-third of the total population ; two-thirds are non-earning dependents. Among males, earners are 45.26 per cent and earning dependents 8.41 per cent ; earners among females are only 5.98 per cent and earning dependents 7.54 per cent. Though persons of lower age-group constitute the bulk of non-earning dependents, the proportion of non-earning dependents in the employable age-group (16–61) is quite large (49.55 per cent) among females and not inconsiderable (17.16 per cent) even among males. (3.5 and 3.6)

2.7. *Household expenditure and economic status.* More than 60 per cent of persons belong to households having a monthly expenditure of not more than

Rs. 100 ; less than 6 per cent belong to households having monthly expenditure in excess of Rs. 300. In the very low expenditure (up to Rs. 50 per month) and high expenditure (Rs. 500 or more) households for each earner there are only two dependents on an average ; in the middle expenditure households (Rs. 100–300) there is a much lower proportion of earners, there being for each earner four dependents. (3.9—3.10)

2.8. *General education.* Illiterates constitute 57.36 per cent of the population, 'literates below matric' account for 37.86 per cent ; those who have passed the matriculation examination are only 3.17 per cent ; the intermediates are 0.75 per cent and graduates and above only 0.64 per cent. All the literates put together thus constitute only 42.42 per cent of the population, the males accounting for 27.82 per cent and the females for 14.60 per cent. Among males literates are 53.89 per cent, substantially more than those (30.18 per cent) among females. (3.15—3.16)

2.9. *Technical or professional qualification.* Persons with no technical or professional qualification constitute 84.04 per cent of the urban population. Only 14.49 per cent have some professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and a very small number, less than two-thirds of one per cent, have higher technical or professional qualification. (3.18)

2.10. *Labour force.* 32.20 per cent of the population are found to be gainfully employed ; 2.59 per cent are unemployed ; and these together make the labour force which represents 34.79 per cent of the total population. Two-thirds of the population are thus not in the labour force. Of them, about one-third are family members engaged in domestic work and the rest are children, students, old and infirm persons and persons living on charities. (3.21)

2.11. *Industrial status and age.* One out of every twelve persons of tender age (age-group 7–15 years) is gainfully occupied. More than two-fifths of the number of persons of the age-group 16–61, which may be considered the employable age-group, are economically inactive of whom more than three-fourths are family members engaged in domestic work and the rest are mostly students but also include rentiers, pensioners, persons living on charity and old and disabled persons. Among males of this age-group nearly nine-tenths are in the labour force but among females of this age-group not even one-fifth are in the labour force and seven-tenths are engaged in domestic duties. (3.25)

THE EMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYED

2.12. *Migration.* Nearly two-fifths of the labour force is composed of migrants, more than half of whom have come from rural areas and about a sixth from urban areas. A little less than one-fourth are displaced persons from Pakistan. (4.3)

2.13. The percentage of unemployed among migrants from the rural and urban areas of the same state and from rural areas of other states is of the same order and varies from 3.47 to 4.91 while for local persons it is 6.36. Migrants from

urban areas of other states are unemployed to the extent of 11.43 per cent and those from East Pakistan reveal the highest percentage of 15.10. (4.5)

2.14. *Extent of unemployment.* Unemployed persons in urban areas constitute 2.59 per cent of the total population of which 1.16 per cent are seeking employment for the first time and 1.43 per cent are now out of work but had some gainful occupation before. (4.7)

2.15. Unemployed persons among males are 4.32 per cent and among females only 0.75 per cent. The unemployed males, however, represent 7.76 per cent of the male labour force and unemployed females 6.0 per cent of the female labour force. (4.8—4.9)

2.16. *Age and unemployment.* There are unemployed persons even in the age-group 7–15 years and they constitute 9.32 per cent of the labour force of this age-group. But the incidence of unemployment is highest in the age-groups 16–17 and 18–21 ; 21.64 and 20.56 per cent respectively of the labour force of these age-groups are unemployed. In the age-group 22–26 years, the proportion of the unemployed is much less (8.76 per cent) and it is still further reduced to 4.19 per cent in the age-group 27–36 years. This level is maintained till the age of 56 but there is a decline to 2.03 per cent after 57. Taking all ages together, the unemployed constitute 7.44 per cent of the labour force. (4.11)

2.17. *Pattern of employment.* Arranged in order of importance, manufacturing industries account for the largest percentage (31.87 per cent) of the gainfully occupied followed by 'other services' (22.27 per cent), distributive services (17.98 per cent), agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry (11.30 per cent), and transport, storage, communication (10.05 per cent). (4.19)

2.18. The gainfully occupied are comprised of four categories—employers, employees, own-account workers and unpaid household labour. Unpaid household labour is practically confined to the four industries—agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry (34.40 per cent) ; manufacture (30.46 per cent) ; distributive services (21.51 per cent) ; and other services (10.04 per cent). These four industries account for nearly nine-tenths of own-account workers also. Practically all the employers are also to be found therein. (4.20—4.21)

2.19. The four industries which account for nearly nine-tenths of the employees are manufacturing industries (35.05 per cent), other services (29.94 per cent) transport, storage and communication (13.06 per cent) and distributive services (8.33 per cent). (4.21)

2.20. *Employment and level of income.* Among the gainfully occupied persons 61.02 per cent have an income of less than Rs. 50 per month. 86.33 per cent earn less than Rs. 100 per month. Persons whose income exceeds Rs. 300 per month are only a little over 1 per cent. (4.25)

2.21. Incomes in some industries are better than in others. For example, in agriculture nearly 90 per cent of the gainfully occupied have incomes below Rs. 50

per month ; in transport this income group accounts for slightly less than 40 per cent, and incomes are generally higher. (4.26)

2.22. *Employees and type of employer.* Employees are 54.65 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons, a little less than one-fourth (23.58 per cent) of whom are employed in the government sector. In other words, one out of every eight gainfully occupied persons is employed in the government sector. The 'government sector' includes government departments, local bodies, universities and other public institutions which derive the major part of their finances from public revenues. (4.28)

2.23. Among the employees who are illiterate, the percentage of those belonging to the government sector is 11.33, and to the non-government sector 88.67. The proportion belonging to the government sector among the 'literate but below matriculate' employees are 25.65 per cent, among matriculate and intermediate employees 55 to 56 per cent and among graduate employees 72.00 per cent, compared to the 23.58 per cent of all employees who belong to the government sector. Matriculates and above are only 6.60 per cent of the employees in the non-government sector compared to 30.56 per cent in the government sector. Illiterates account for only one-fifth among employees in the government sector. They represent nearly half of all the employees in the non-government sector. (4.28—4.30)

2.24. *Education and unemployment.* Only 8.58 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons have passed matriculation or any higher examination and illiterates (48.16 per cent) and 'literates but below matric' (43.14 per cent) are very numerous. Among the unemployed, 21.59 per cent are illiterate and 60.23 per cent are 'literate but below matric' ; the educated are 17.99 per cent, showing a much higher proportion of the educated among the unemployed than among the gainfully occupied. The problem of unemployment in urban areas is seen to be much more acute for the literates than for the illiterates. Only 3.46 per cent are unemployed in the labour force belonging to the group 'illiterates'. In the group 'literate but below matric' 10.10 per cent are unemployed, and among matriculates and intermediates a little over 15 per cent are without employment. There is some improvement in respect of graduates but even among them the unemployed are no less than 9.10 per cent. (4.32—4.33)

2.25. *Technical and professional qualification and unemployment.* 61.35 per cent of the unemployed have no technical or professional qualification, 34.28 per cent have professional or technical qualification without any degree or equivalent diploma and only 4.18 per cent have been trained for some profession or technology. (4.35)

2.26. *Underemployment.* A little less than three-fourths (72.93 per cent) among the gainfully occupied persons are fully employed and the rest (26.32 per cent[1]) are underemployed to various degrees. The underemployed persons re-

[1] The 'not recorded' account for the balance of 0.8 per cent. The small residual 'not recorded' percentage has been generally left out of discussion for the sake of convenience. The alternative course of distributing the 'not recorded' percentage proportionately among different categories has not been generally adopted in order to ensure comparability of figures in the text of the Report with those in the Statistical Tables.

present 8.48 per cent of the population. Among the underemployed those who have work only for 'quarter or less' of the time comprise 3.17 per cent of the population. On the assumption that these seriously underemployed persons may be considered as virtually unemployed, we get 5.8 per cent of the population either unemployed (2.59 per cent) or badly underemployed (3.17 per cent). This represents a number which is more than double of the unemployed according to the definition adopted in this Report. (4.37)

2.27. *Reasons for underemployment.* 46.89 per cent of underemployed persons gave lack of demand as the reason for their underemployment ; 18.26 per cent were unfit to accept work because of illness ; 5.83 per cent could not work for domestic reasons and 3.40 per cent did not have opportunity to work full time on account of lack of materials and equipment. Diverse reasons accounted for the underemployment of the remaining 25.62 per cent. (4.42)

2.28. *Level of income and underemployment.* Less than 5 per cent of the underemployed have monthly incomes above Rs. 100 and only 16.89 per cent have incomes exceeding Rs. 50. As many as 60 per cent have incomes below Rs. 25. The fully employed persons are naturally better off in this respect. A little more than half of them are still having incomes of less than Rs. 50 per month but this compares favourably with more than four-fifths (83.11 per cent) of the underemployed belonging to this income group. (4.43—4.45)

2.29. *Income expectation of the unemployed.* An income up to Rs. 100 per month will meet the expectation of 85.07 per cent of the unemployed and nearly half of them will be content with an income half as much. 12.97 per cent do not expect more than Rs. 100–150 per month. Barely 2 per cent expect an earning above that range. (4.46)

2.30. Income expectations of 50 per cent of the illiterate unemployed mainly centre round the income range of Rs. 26–50 ; 22.81 per cent would place their expectation at incomes not exceeding Rs. 25 ; 23.68 per cent would expect to earn an income between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100. The only two important income levels for unemployed matriculates are Rs. 51–100 which attracts 59.41 per cent of them and Rs. 101–150, which attracts 27.54 per cent. For the graduates, the expectations are somewhat higher. Even among them an income of Rs. 51–100 may satisfy 20 per cent but half would expect an income of Rs. 101–150, and the remaining 30 per cent above Rs. 150. (4.48)

2.31. *Nature of employment sought by the unemployed.* The conclusions that may be drawn in respect of employment preference are of a broad character in view of the inadequate size of the sample which does not lend itself to meaningful analysis in respect of minute classifications. One-fourth of the unemployed prefer to work on their own account and the rest seek jobs as employees. One-third of the latter seek employment as unskilled manual workers and one-fifth as skilled manual workers. The rest, wanting non-manual employment, are equally divided between those seeking administrative and clerical work and those seeking technical and professional work. (4.49—4.50)

2.32. *Attitude to registration.* Only one-fourth of the unemployed in the urban areas have registered with the Employment Exchanges and the rest have not registered on account of various reasons, namely, ignorance, remoteness, lack of faith, or mere indifference. (4.51—4.52)

2.33. There are large differences in the matter of attitude to registration among the unemployed having different education standards. The proportion of the registered among illiterate unemployed is the lowest. Only 15 per cent of them register. This percentage goes up to 27 for the 'literate below matric', 45 for matriculates, 47 for intermediates and drops to 22 for graduates. (4.54)

2.34. Among the illiterates, failure to register is ascribable primarily to ignorance (70 per cent) ; among literates who are not matriculates, non-registration is mostly due to ignorance (53 per cent) and lack of faith (29 per cent). As educational qualification increases 'lack of faith' assumes more importance. Among graduates, for example, only 14 per cent have given ignorance about Exchange as reason for non-registration, but 57 per cent have stated that they had no faith in the efficacy of registration as a means of securing employment. (4.56)

2.35. With the help of this information, and on certain assumptions, the registration data of Employment Exchanges, which otherwise can furnish only an incomplete and distorted picture of the urban unemployment, could perhaps be made to yield useful results.

2.36. *Estimate of unemployment.* Lastly, although the present survey was not primarily designed to give reliable estimates for the urban area as a whole, and was limited in its coverage to towns of population exceeding 50,000, assuming that the broad picture is applicable also to towns of population less than 50,000 one might make a rough estimate of 2.24 million unemployed in the urban areas including the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and comprising an estimated population of nearly 68 million in September 1953. (4.60—4.64)

2.37. If the severely underemployed, that is, those having employment for only 'quarter or less' of the normal time are also to be treated as virtually unemployed, nearly 2.74 million more would have to be added to the estimated number of the unemployed, giving a total estimate of the unemployed and severely underemployed as very nearly 5 million. (4.64)

2.38. The number of the unemployed having an education standard of matriculation and above, and who may be called the educated unemployed, may be estimated at 0.40 million in September 1953. (4.65)

2.39 *Provisional character of estimates.* It is necessary to bear in mind that the information presented in this Report is based ultimately on data collected from only 23 towns all over the country and this, of necessity, puts some limitation on the fully representative character of the estimates. They should, therefore, be viewed more as indicators of the order of magnitudes than as anything else having high precision. The justification for presenting them is that even such order of magnitudes is of great value in a field where there is hardly any information of a quantitative nature.

Chapter Three

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.1. Employment and unemployment are more fruitfully studied against the background of the characteristics of the population surveyed. Information in regard to some demographic characteristics of the population, namely sex, age, economic status, industrial status, educational standard and so forth, was, therefore, collected in the survey and has been suitably tabulated.

3.2. The detailed results of the survey are given in the set of Statistical Tables which come after Chapter Four. Some of the salient features are brought out in this Chapter and the next. For facilitating reference, the tables in the text carry, along with their own numbers, a reference, within brackets, to numbers of relevant Statistical Tables.

3.3. *Age and sex.* In Table 2 below is given the percentage distribution of population by age-group and sex as obtained from the survey. The scheme of grouping of ages is different from that followed in the 1951 Census and has been adopted so as to reduce considerably the effects of the observed bias in favour of particular digits.

TABLE 2(2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUP

	age-group (in years)	male	female	total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	0— 6	9.88	9.73	19.61
2.	7—15	10.65	10.30	20.95
3.	16—17	1.95	1.66	3.61
4.	18—21	4.23	4.23	8.46
5.	22—26	5.12	4.82	9.94
6.	27—36	7.86	6.54	14.40
7.	37—46	5.35	4.56	9.91
8.	47—56	3.60	3.27	6.87
9.	57—61	1.29	1.37	2.66
10.	62 & above	1.71	1.88	3.59
11.	total	51.64	48.36	100.00
no. of sample persons		(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

3.4. A comparison has been made in the following Table between the age distribution of population covered in the survey with the age distribution of the population in urban India according to the 1951 Census sample tabulation after adjusting for the different age-groups adopted in the present survey and the Census. The agreement is fairly good.

TABLE 3 : COMPARISON OF AGE DISTRIBUTION, SAMPLE SURVEY AND 1951 CENSUS

base : each sex total = 100

age-group		sample survey		1951 census (urban India)	
		males	females	females	males
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	0— 6	19.14	20.12	18.46	16.69
2.	7—15	20.62	21.29	21.33	19.85
3.	16—26	21.90	22.14	20.94	21.54
4.	27—36	15.21	13.53	14.76	16.38
5.	37—46	10.34	9.43	10.45	11.75
6.	47—56	6.97	6.77	7.24	7.69
7.	57 and above	5.82	6.72	6.82	6.10
8.	all ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.5. If we consider persons below the age of 15 years as children and assume the 'working age' as lying normally between 16 to 61 years, we may summarise the information as in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4(2) : CHILDREN, PERSONS OF WORKING AGE AND OLDER PERSONS IN THE POPULATION

age-group		percentage of total			percentage of total in each sex	
		males	females	total	females	males
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	children : 0–15	20.53	20.03	40.56	41.41	39.76
2.	working age : 16–61	29.40	26.45	55.85	54.70	56.93
3.	older people : above 61	1.71	1.88	3.59	3.89	3.31
4.	all ages	51.64	48.36	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.6. *Economic status.* It is found that 26.26 per cent of the urban population are earners, 8.00 per cent are earning dependents, and 65.56 per cent are non-earning dependents. Among males, earners are 45.26 per cent, earning dependents are 8.41 per cent and 46.11 per cent are non-earning dependents. Among females earners are much fewer, being only 5.98 per cent; the earning dependents are 7.54 per cent and as many as 86.33 per cent are non-earning dependents. Females account for less than one-fifth of all the earners and earning dependents and among them more than half are earning dependents. The earners and earning dependents among males are 53.67 per cent and among females 13.52 per cent according to the present survey. This compares fairly well with the corresponding figures of 54.4 per cent and 11.9 per cent of 1951 Census for the urban areas of the country.

TABLE 5(3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES BY ECONOMIC STATUS

economic status	per cent of total in each sex			per cent of total population	
	males	females	total	females	males
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. earner	45.26	5.98	26.26	2.89	23.37
2. earning dependents	8.41	7.54	8.00	3.65	4.35
3. sub-total : (1) & (2)	53.67	13.52	34.26	6.54	27.72
4. non-earning dependents	46.11	86.33	65.56	41.75	23.81
5. not recorded	0.22	0.15	0.18	0.07	0.11
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	48.36	51.64
no. of sample persons	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)		

3.7. Non-earning dependents constitute nearly two-thirds of the population 58.88 per cent of all non-earning dependents belong to the age-group 0–15, 37.7 per cent belong to the age-group 16–61 and only 3.33 per cent belong to the age group 62 and above. Of the male non-earning dependents 80.23 per cent belon to the age-group 0–15, 17.16 per cent belong to the age-group 16–61 and only 2.6 per cent belong to the age-group 62 and above. Among females, only 46.71 pe cent of non-earning dependents are in the age-group 0–15, about half (49.55 per cent are in the age-group 16–61 and 3.74 per cent in the age-group 62 and above Table 6 brings out the comparison very clearly.

TABLE 6(4–6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, MALES AND FEMALE SEPARATELY, BY AGE-GROUP AND ECONOMIC STATUS

economic status	age-group			total	no. of sample persons
	0–15	16–61	62 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			all persons		
1. earners	1.70	94.60	3.70	100.00	(5,358)
2. earning dependents	17.84	76.77	5.39	100.00	(1,632)
3. non-earning dependents	58.88	37.79	3.33	100.00	(13,377)
4. not recorded	44.75	52.62	2.63	100.00	(38)
5. total	40.56	55.85	3.59	100.00	(20,405)
			males		
6. earners	1.42	95.08	3.50	100.00	(4,769)
7. earning dependents	24.23	69.57	6.20	100.00	(887)
8. non-earning dependents	80.23	17.16	2.61	100.00	(4,859)
9. not recorded	39.11	60.89	0.00	100.00	(23)
10. total	39.76	56.93	3.31	100.00	(10,538)
			females		
11. earners	3.91	90.83	5.26	100.00	(589)
12. earning dependents	10.20	82.37	4.43	100.00	(745)
13. non-earning dependents	46.71	49.55	3.74	100.00	(8,518)
14. not recorded	53.32	40.01	6.67	100.00	(15)
15. total	41.41	54.70	3.89	100.00	(9,867)

3.8. Though persons of lower age-group constitute the bulk of non-earning dependents, the proportion of non-earning dependents in the 'working age-group' (16–61) is quite large (49.55 per cent) among females and not inconsiderable (17.16 per cent) even among males. In regard to females it may be said that most of the dependents in this age-group are engaged in domestic work. The high proportion of male dependents is accounted for almost half by students or infirm persons in this age-group and half by the unemployed. A small proportion consists also of rentiers and pensioners, persons living on charities and persons engaged in domestic work only.

3.9. *Household expenditure and economic status.* If we classify the people according to the level of monthly expenditure of the household to which they belong we get the result, summarised in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7(7b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASS

	monthly household expenditure class (Rs.)	per cent of persons	cumulative percentage[1] from	
			below	above
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	up to 50	24.28	100.00	24.48
2.	51—100	36.14	75.52	60.91
3.	101—200	25.17	39.09	86.29
4.	201—300	7.82	13.71	94.17
5.	301—500	4.22	5.83	98.42
6.	501-1000	1.05	1.58	99.48
7.	above 1000	0.52	0.52	100.00
8.	not recorded	0.80	—	—
9.	total	100.00		

3.10. 60.91 per cent of the persons belong to households having a monthly expenditure of less than Rs. 100, and 5.83 per cent belong to households having a monthly expenditure above Rs. 300.

3.11. An interesting feature is the much lower proportion of earners and correspondingly higher proportion of earning and non-earning dependents in the households of middle levels of expenditure compared to the households of low expenditure level on the one hand and high expenditure level on the other. This is shown in the following Table.

[1] After distributing proportionately in each class the 'not recorded' percentage (0.80) and cumulating from below and above.

TABLE 8(7a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

economic status	monthly expenditure class (in Rs.)						
	up to 50	51–100	101–200	201–300	301–500	501–1000	above 1000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. earners	33.73	25.51	22.29	20.55	21.25	31.16	32.08
2. earning dependents	9.69	8.82	6.72	5.64	5.12	1.40	10.37
3. non-earning dependents	56.16	65.60	70.83	73.81	73.63	66.04	57.55
4. not recorded	0.42	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(4,954)	(7,375)	(5,136)	(1,596)	(861)	(215)	(106)

3.12. In the very low expenditure (up to Rs. 50 per month) households and the high expenditure households (Rs. 500 or more per month), for every earner there are only two earning or non-earning dependents on an average, but in the middle expenditure households (Rs. 100–300 per month), for every earner, there are four earning or non-earning dependents.

3.13. *General education.* The general educational standard for the purpose of this survey has been classified into five categories: (1) illiterate, (2) literate but below matric, (3) matric, (4) intermediate, (5) graduate and above.

3.14. A person has been considered 'illiterate' if he cannot read and write any language. The category 'literate but below matric' comprises persons who satisfy this minimum condition of literacy but have not passed the matriculation or any other examination of equivalent standard. 'Matric' refers to persons who have passed matriculation or an examination of equivalent standard but have not proceeded beyond. The group 'intermediate' refers to persons who have passed the intermediate examination in arts, science or commerce. The fifth group, graduates and above, is constituted of those who hold university degrees.

3.15. The present survey has revealed that illiterates constitute 57.36 per cent of the population in towns covered by the survey, 'literate but below matric' account for 37.86 per cent, those who have only passed the matriculation examination are 3.17 per cent, the 'intermediates' are 0.75 per cent and 'graduates and above' only 0.64 per cent. For 0.22 per cent educational particulars could not be collected for one reason or other.

3.16. All the literates put together thus constitute only 42.42 per cent of the population, the males accounting for 27.82 per cent and the females for 14.60 per cent. The corresponding percentages for male and female literates according to Census 1951 Urban-Sample tabulation (Census of India paper No. 5 Table D-VIII) are 24.30 and 10.29. The Census tables do not give the information for urban areas

separately in respect of detailed classification of literates by their educational standard to enable a more detailed comparison being made. The somewhat higher proportion of literates both among males and females, as found in the present survey, may be due to the fact that the Census data relate to the entire urban area which includes, besides the larger towns covered in the survey, also towns having 5000 to 50,000 people. This latter class of towns are likely to have fewer literates than the larger towns with the result that the over-all literacy in the entire area as obtained from the Census will evidently be less than that estimated from the survey.

TABLE 9(8a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION

general education	male	female	total	no. of sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	23.73	33.63	57.36	(11,704)
2. literate but below matric	23.82	14.04	37.86	(7,725)
3. matric	2.73	0.44	3.17	(647)
4. intermediate	0.69	0.06	0.75	(154)
5. graduate and above	0.58	0.06	0.64	(130)
6. not recorded	0.09	0.13	0.22	(45)
7. total	51.64	48.36	100.00	(20,405)

3.17. Among males, again, 45.05 per cent are illiterate and another 46.14 per cent are literate but have not passed the matriculation or any other equivalent examination. Matriculates and intermediates account for 6.62 per cent and graduates and persons having higher general education constitute 1.13 per cent. Illiterates among females are very numerous (69.54 per cent) while literates below matric constitute 29.02 per cent. The percentage of females having a general education, matriculation or above, is only 1.16.

TABLE 10(8b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES BY GENERAL EDUCATION

general education	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. illiterate	45.95	69.54	57.36
2. literate but below matric	46.14	29.02	37.86
3. matric	5.29	0.91	3.17
4. intermediate	1.33	0.14	0.75
5. graduate and above	1.13	0.11	0.64
6. not recorded	0.16	0.28	0.22
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

3.18. *Technical or professional qualifications.* Technical and professional qualifications of persons have been broadly classified into four categories, namely, (a) no technical or professional qualification, (b) professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma, (c) certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery or pharmacy, (d) degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession.

3.19. Persons with no technical or professional qualifications constitute 84.04 per cent of the population of whom 38.54 per cent are males and 45.50 per cent are females. Only 14.49 per cent have some professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma (excluding certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery and pharmacy) and a very small number, only 0.65 per cent of the entire population, have medium or higher technical or professional qualification.

TABLE 11(8a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

technical or professional qualification	male	female	total	number of sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. no technical or professional qualification	38.54	45.50	84.04	(17,147)
2. professional or technical skill without any degree or diploma and not covered by category 3 below	11.85	2.64	14.49	(2,957)
3. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery or pharmacy	0.69	0.08	0.77	(159)
4. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession	0.47	0.01	0.48	(97)
5. not recorded	0.09	0.13	0.22	(45)
6. total	51.64	48.36	100.00	(20,405)

3.20. The disparity between the two sexes in this respect is seen clearly in Table 12. In both sexes persons having no technical or professional qualification predominate. They account for 74.67 per cent of the males and 94.05 per cent of the females. The divergence between the sexes increases as we ascend the scale of qualifications. The higher the qualification, the greater the divergence. There are, for example, proportionately four times as many men with professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma among males as there are such women among females. The divergence is more than double for the next higher qualification and very much larger for the next following.

TABLE 12(8b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES BY TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

technical or professional qualification	male	female	total
1. no technical or professional qualification	74.67	94.05	84.04
2. professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and not covered by category 3 below	22.93	5.48	14.49
3. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery or pharmacy	1.36	0.16	0.77
4. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession	0.88	0.03	0.48
5. not recorded	0.16	0.28	0.22
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

3.21. *Industrial status.* We may conclude this Chapter with a discussion on industrial status which describes whether a person is gainfully occupied, is unemployed and seeking employment or is not in the labour force. This will be in the nature of a brief introduction to the 'labour force' which is of main interest in the present enquiry and to a detailed consideration of which the whole of the Chaprer Four is devoted. The gainfully occupied are only 32.20 per cent of the population. The unemployed are 2.59 per cent and the two of them together constitute the 'labour force' which is 34.79 per cent of the population. The Census 1951 concept of 'working force' is somewhat different from the concept of 'labour force' adopted in the present survey. The unemployed do not figure in the 'working force' of the Census which is comprised simply of the earners and earning dependents. It does not correspond to the category 'gainfully occupied' either, inasmuch as every earner or earning dependent need not be in the labour force at all. A rentier or a beggar, for example, who maintains himself from his income is an 'earner' but he is not 'gainfully occupied'. If we add to the number of 'gainfully occupied' the number of rentiers, pensioners, and persons living on charities etc., our concept would fairly closely approximate the Census concept of 'working force'. This may be estimated from Table 13 below by adding the figures in column 4 at row 1 and row 5. As against 33.6 per cent thus arrived at, we have the Census figure of 'working force' as 34.7 per cent of the total population for the entire urban area which includes towns of population size 5000–50,000 also.

3.22. Persons 'not in labour force' constitute 64.66 per cent of the population out of which family members engaged in domestic work account for 22.28 per cent ; children and students, old and infirm persons 40.95 per cent ; rentiers and pensioners 0.61 per cent, beggars 0.82 per cent.

TABLE 13(9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

industrial status	males	females	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Persons in labour force			
1. gainfully occupied	51.33	11.74	32.20
2. unemployed	4.32	0.75	2.59
3. sub-total	55.65	12.49	34.79
Persons not in labour force			
4. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.62	45.42	22.28
5. rentiers, pensioners, beggars etc.	1.32	1.55	1.43
6. children, students, old and infirm persons	41.86	39.98	40.95
7. sub-total	43.80	86.95	64.66
8. not recorded	0.55	0.56	0.55
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

3.23. Persons 'not in the labour force' are proportionately twice as many among females (86.95 per cent) as among males (43.80 per cent). This is mainly due to the very high proportion of females (45.42 per cent) who are engaged in domestic work only ; the corresponding proportion for males is only 0.62 per cent.

3.24. In the rather mixed category of 'children and students, old and infirm persons' about 92 per cent are children and students of which 47 per cent belong to the age-group 0–6 years, 40 per cent are boys and girls of age 7–15 years and 5 per cent of age 16–21 years. About 6 per cent are either 57 years old or have crossed that limit.

TABLE 14(10–12) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL STATUS GROUP 'CHILDREN, STUDENTS, OLD AND INFIRM PERSONS' BY AGE AND SEX

sex	age-group					
	0–6	7–15	16–21	22–56	57 & above	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. males	44.96	41.44	7.87	1.86	3.87	100.00
2. females	49.71	36.60	2.46	3.25	7.98	100.00
3. total	47.20	39.16	5.31	2.52	5.81	100.00

3.25. The summary results which are given below in Table 15 reveal some striking features. On the one hand, as many as one out of every 12 persons of tender age (age-group 7–15) are gainfully employed, economic circumstances making it perhaps obligatory on many children to take up work for a living ; on the other hand, quite a large number of persons of the age-group 16–61, that is, the working age-group, are economically inactive, a large proportion of them being females who are kept busy in domestic activities.

TABLE 15(10a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

industrial status	age-group										
	0-6	7-15	16-17	18-21	22-26	27-36	37-46	47-56	57-61	62 & above	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. gainfully occupied persons	0.07	8.66	27.08	36.71	52.39	61.50	61.94	56.46	44.39	28.37	32.20
2. unemployed persons seeking employment	0.00	0.89	7.48	9.50	5.03	2.69	2.28	2.49	0.92	0.55	2.59
3. family members engaged in domestic work	0.35	13.10	33.47	40.59	39.58	33.19	31.96	27.80	21.36	13.10	22.28
4. other persons not in the labour force	98.55	76.65	31.70	12.85	2.66	2.21	3.47	13.04	32.96	57.57	42.38
5. not recorded	1.03	0.70	0.27	0.35	0.34	0.41	0.35	0.21	0.37	0.41	0.55
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(4,002)	(4,274)	(735)	(1,727)	(2,029)	(2,938)	(2,021)	(1,403)	(543)	(733)	(20,405)

3.26. The preceding paragraphs give a brief account of some of the characteristics of the general population. The Chapter which follows deals more specifically with employment and unemployment in their diverse aspects.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE EMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYED

4.1. In this Chapter we propose to present in some detail the information on employment and unemployment. The topics covered are trends of migration and their influence on employment, the structure of the labour force, the pattern of employment and income in different industries, the extent of unemployment and underemployment, the qualifications, expectations and preferences of the unemployed, the attitude of the unemployed to registration with Employment Exchanges. The Chapter concludes with an estimate of the number unemployed in the urban areas.

TABLE 16(15a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY TYPE OF MIGRANTS

type of migrants or non-migrants	gainfully occupied	un-employed	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
non-migrants			
1. local persons	54.21	45.84	53.59
2. temporary visitors	4.08	4.73	4.13
sub-total	58.29	50.57	57.72
migrants from			
3. rural area of the same state	18.27	11.74	17.78
4. urban area of the same state	6.18	3.60	5.99
5. rural area of different states	5.08	2.27	4.88
6. urban area of different states	0.94	1.52	0.99
7. East Pakistan as displaced persons	4.96	10.98	5.41
8. West Pakistan as displaced persons	3.84	5.30	3.94
9. other places	0.90	0.57	0.87
sub-total	40.17	35.98	39.86
10. not recorded	1.54	13.45	2.42
11. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(6,569)	(528)	(7,097)

4.2. *Migration.* A large proportion of persons constituting the labour force consists of those who do not belong originally to the town of their present residence. They have come to the town at various periods with the intention of staying there for more than a year. They are termed migrants as distinct from temporary visitors who may have come to a town purely for a short visit and with

no intention of staying for at least a year. These migrants have come, over many years, from various parts such as rural area of the same state, urban area of the same state, rural or urban area of a different state or from outside the country. A special category of migrants is composed of those persons who have come as displaced persons from East or West Pakistan. The following Table shows the proportion of the local persons, the temporary visitors and the migrants of different categories in the labour force of our urban areas.

4.3. Nearly 40 per cent of the labour force is composed of migrants, more than half of whom have come from rural areas, about a sixth from urban areas and a little less than one-fourth are displaced persons from Pakistan.

4.4. This description is more or less applicable to the gainfully occupied group but has to be substantially modified in the case of the unemployed. Among the unemployed also the migrants are almost two-fifths, of which two-fifths are from rural areas and between half and two-fifths are displaced persons.

TABLE 17(15b) : PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE LABOUR FORCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIGRANTS

type of migrants or non-migrants	percentage of unemployed in the labour force of each migrant or non-migrant class		
	for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
non-migrants			
1. local persons	2.71	3.65	6.36
2. temporary visitors	4.09	4.44	8.53
sub-total	2.81	3.71	6.52
migrants			
3. rural area of the same state	2.06	2.85	4.91
4. urban area of the same state	1.65	2.82	4.47
5. rural area of different states	1.45	2.02	3.47
6. urban area of different states	7.14	4.29	11.43
7. East Pakistan as displaced persons	7.81	7.29	15.10
8. West Pakistan as displaced persons	3.57	6.43	10.00
9. other places	1.61	3.23	4.84
sub-total	2.97	3.75	6.72
10. not recorded	22.09	19.19	41.28
11. total	3.34	4.10	7.44
number of sample persons	(237)	(291)	(528)

4.5. The question arises as to how these various categories of migrants have fared in regard to employment. It is interesting to find that the percentage of unemployed among the migrants from the rural and urban areas of the same state and from rural areas of other states varies from 3.47 to 4.91 and is less than the percentage of unemployed among the local persons, which is 6.36 per cent, and about half for the entire labour force. Compared to the average rate of 7.44 per cent for the entire labour force, migrants of this class are much better off. On the other hand, migrants from other urban areas are much worse off with unemployment of 11.43 per cent. Worst are displaced persons from East Pakistan showing an unemployment percentage of 15.10. Displaced persons from West Pakistan fare better, but with unemployment at 10.00 per cent, the situation is far from satisfactory. Table 17 (see page 23) presents this information for the different types of migrants or non-migrants and separately for the unemployed persons, seeking employment 'for the first time' and 'not for the first time'.

4.6. To study the normal trends in migration, one should take into account the situation created by the influx of displaced persons into India from East and West Pakistan in the years following the Partition. In the following Table is shown a percentage distribution of migrants (excluding displaced persons) in the labour force of urban areas by place of migration and by range of duration of migration.

TABLE 18(18a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS (EXCLUDING DISPLACED PERSONS) IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY CATEGORIES OF PLACE OF MIGRATION AND RANGES OF DURATION OF MIGRATION

category of place of migration	ranges of duration of migration				
	1 year-2 years	2 years-4 years	4 years-6 years	6 years-10 years	10 years-15 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. rural area of the same state	51.50	60.49	52.38	64.33	59.91
2. urban area of the same state	23.95	18.49	24.66	17.97	19.40
3. rural area of different states	20.36	18.00	15.14	14.90	11.64
4. urban area of different states	4.19	2.50	4.33	2.24	3.45
5. other places	0.00	0.52	3.49	0.56	5.60
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(167)	(200)	(231)	(356)	(232)

4.7. *Unemployment and sex.* Unemployed persons seeking employment in the urban areas (under survey) constitute 2.59 per cent of the total population of which 1.16 per cent are fresh additions to the unemployed and 1.43 per cent are out of work now but had some gainful occupation before.

4.8. The proportion of unemployed persons among males (4.32 per cent) is much higher than among females (0.75 per cent). It should not, however, be inferred that employment opportunities are better for females than these are for males. The reason for the lower percentage of unemployment among females may be found in the fact that a much smaller proportion of females is in the female labour force.

4.9. The disparity between the two sexes in regard to unemployment is seen to be much less if the proportion of the labour force in each sex, unemployed at present, is taken as the index of unemployment. The unemployed males represent 7.76 per cent of the male labour force ; and the unemployed females account for 6.00 per cent of the female labour force. Taking both sexes together 7.44 per cent of the labour force is unemployed.

TABLE 19(9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE SEPARATELY FOR MALES AND FEMALES

labour force	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
gainfully employed persons			
1. employer	1.49	0.56	1.35
2. employee	50.64	50.28	50.56
3. own-account worker	34.36	25.22	32.77
4. unpaid household labour	5.75	17.94	7.88
sub-total	92.24	94.00	92.56
unemployed persons seeking employment			
5. for the first time	3.47	2.80	3.33
6. not for the first time	4.29	3.20	4.11
sub-total	7.76	6.00	7.44
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(5,865)	(1,232)	(7,097)

4.10. A point of some interest is the much larger proportion of the unpaid household labour among females (17.94 per cent) than among males (5.75 per cent). This category is three times as numerous among females than among males.

4.11. *Age and unemployment.* The impact of unemployment is more marked on persons of lower age-groups. This is seen clearly in Table 20 which gives, for each age-group, the proportion of the gainfully occupied and the unemployed in the labour force. It will be readily seen that incidence of unemployment is highest in the age-groups 16–17 and 18–21 ; more than 1 out of every 5 (20.56–21.64 per cent) in the labour force in these age-groups is in search of a job. In the age-group 22–26 years the proportion of the unemployed in much less (8.76 per cent) and it is still

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further sharply reduced to less than half as much (4.19 per cent) in the next age-group of 27–36. Till the age of 56 this level is more or less maintained but there is again a decline to 2.03 per cent for the age-group 57–61 and 1.90 per cent for the age-group 62 and above.

TABLE 20(10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY AGE-GROUP

industrial status	age-group										
	0-6	7-15	16-17	18-21	22-26	27-36	37-46	47-56	57-61	62 & above	total
1. gainfully occupied persons	100.00	90.68	78.36	79.44	91.24	95.81	96.45	95.78	97.97	98.10	92.56
2. unemployed persons seeking employment	0.00	9.32	21.64	20.56	8.76	4.19	3.55	4.22	2.03	1.90	7.44
3. total labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.12. It is not without interest that even boys and girls of the age-group 7–15 have entered the labour force and they account for 12.24 per cent of the unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time. Nearly three-fourths (72.56 per cent) of all the unemployed who seek employment for the first time are below the age of 21 and barely 10 per cent are more than 26 years of age. This may be contrasted with the unemployed who seek employment not for the first time. Among them persons below the age of 21 are only 29.21 per cent and 49.83 per cent are older than 26 years.

TABLE 21(10b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND AGE-GROUP

	age-group	industrial status					total
		gainfully occupied	unemployed seeking employment		not in the labour force	not recorded	
			for the first time	not for the first time			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	0—6	0.05	0.00	0.00	30.00	36.28	19.61
2.	7—15	5.63	12.24	3.09	29.07	26.55	20.95
3.	16—17	3.03	17.72	4.47	3.63	1.77	3.61
4.	18—21	9.65	42.60	21.65	6.99	5.31	8.46
5.	22—26	16.18	17.30	20.96	6.49	6.19	9.94
6.	27—36	27.51	5.49	22.68	7.88	10.62	14.40
7.	37—46	19.06	3.38	13.06	5.43	6.20	9.91
8.	47—56	12.06	0.85	11.34	4.34	2.66	6.87
9.	57—61	3.67	0.42	1.37	2.24	1.77	2.66
10.	62 & above	3.16	0.00	1.38	3.93	2.65	3.59
11.	total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no. of sample persons	(6,569)	(237)	(291)	(13,195)	(113)	(20,405)

4.13. The features noted above, though generally true of the entire population, are more pronounced among males than among females. The main difference in the pattern is that among females a large majority are family members engaged in domestic work.

4.14. *'Potential labour force'.* One might consider all persons belonging to the age-group 16–61, as comprising what may be called 'potential labour force'.

4.15. From the summary Table given below, it is seen that this 'potential labour force' accounts for 55.85 per cent of the population. 91.16 per cent of gainfully employed persons and 92.04 per cent of unemployed persons belong to this age-group while 59.07 per cent of persons not in the labour force are seen concentrated in the age-group 0–15.

TABLE 22(10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP SEPARATELY FOR EACH INDUSTRIAL STATUS

industrial status	age-group			total	no. of sample persons
	0–15	16–61	62 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. gainfully occupied persons	5.68	91.16	3.16	100.00	(6,569)
2. unemployed persons seeking employment	7.20	92.04	0.76	100.00	(528)
3. persons not in the labour force	59.07	37.00	3.93	100.00	(13,195)
4. not recorded	62.83	34.52	2.65	100.00	(113)
5. total	40.56	55.85	3.59	100.00	(20,405)

4.16. Table 23 shows that 94.16 per cent of persons of the age-group 0–15 do not belong to the labour force, but 4.98 per cent have already entered the labour force.

4.17. Of persons belonging to the age-group 16–61, the age-group of potential labour force, 56.81 per cent are in the labour force and of the 42.85 per cent who are not in the labour force only one in eight is a male. The rest are females, nearly nine-tenths of whom are engaged in domestic work only.

TABLE 23(11, 12) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP FOR MALES AND FEMALES SEPARATELY

industrial status	males				females				all persons			
	age-group				age-group				age-group			
	0–15	16-61	62 & above	total	0–15	16–62	62 & above	total	0–15	16–61	62 & above	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. gainfully occupied	6.54	82.78	48.71	51.33	2.42	18.94	9.90	11.74	4.51	52.55	28.37	32.20
2. unemployed seeking employment	0.81	6.97	0.86	4.32	0.10	1.26	0.26	0.75	0.47	4.26	0.55	2.59
3. sub-sotal : persons in labour force	7.35	89.75	49.57	55.65	2.52	20.20	10.16	12.49	4.98	56.81	28.92	34.79
4. family persons engaged in domestic work	0.72	0.53	0.86	0.62	13.31	71.24	24.22	45.42	6.93	34.02	13.10	22.28
5. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	1.00	9.17	0.87	0.00	0.56	0.78	0.33	0.00	0.79	4.77	0.61
6. persons living on charities and remittances	0.10	0.42	5.16	0.45	0.00	1.83	5.47	1.22	0.04	1.09	5.32	0.82
7. old and infirm persons, children and students	90.95	7.99	34.67	41.86	83.33	5.80	59.11	39.98	87.19	6.95	47.48	40.95
8. sub-total : not in labour force	91.77	9.94	49.86	43.80	96.64	79.43	89.58	86.95	94.16	42.85	70.67	64.66
9. not recorded	0.88	0.31	0.57	0.55	0.84	0.37	0.26	0.56	0.86	0.34	0.41	0.55
10. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(4,190)	(5,999)	(349)	(10,538)	(4,086)	(5,397)	(384)	(9,867)	(8,276)	(11,396)	(733)	(20,405)

Among males of the age-group 16–61, 82.78 per cent are gainfully occupied, 6.97 per cent are unemployed seeking work and less than 10 per cent are not in the labour force, a majority of whom being students. Among females of this age-group, the gainfully occupied are only 18.94 per cent, the unemployed 1.26 per cent and nearly 80 per cent are not in the labour force.

4.18. *Pattern of employment.* Table 24 shows how the different components of the gainfully occupied group, namely employers, employees, own-account workers, and unpaid household labour, are distributed in different industries.

TABLE 24(20b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF EACH INDUSTRIAL STATUS AMONG THE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

industry	industrial status				
	employer	employee	own-account worker	unpaid household labour	all gainfully occupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, hunting	**23.16**	5.07	**14.88**	**34.40**	11.30
2. mining and quarrying	0.00	3.20	0.17	0.00	1.81
3. manufactures	**38.95**	**35.05**	**27.04**	**30.46**	**31.87**
4. construction	1.05	3.18	3.40	0.54	3.00
5. electricity, water, gas and sanitary services	0.00	1.98	0.56	0.72	1.34
6. distributive services	**28.42**	**8.33**	**31.60**	**21.51**	**17.98**
7. transport, storage and communication	0.00	13.06	8.08	0.54	10.05
8. other services not covered above	7.37	**29.94**	13.97	10.04	22.27
9. not recorded	1.05	0.19	0.30	1.79	0.38
10. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.19. According to their importance for providing employment to the urban population, the industries can be arranged as follows, starting with the one contributing to the maximum employment :

1.	manufactures	... 31.87 per cent
2.	services not specifically covered	... 22.27 per cent
3.	distributive services	... 17.98 per cent
4.	agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry	... 11.30 per cent
5.	transport, storage and communication	... 10.05 per cent
6.	all others	... 6.53 per cent

4.20. Unpaid household labour is practically confined to four industries: agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing (34.40 per cent), manufactures (30.46 per cent), distributive services (21.51 per cent), and other services (10.04 per cent). These four industries account for nearly nine-tenths of the own-account workers also.

4.21. The four industries which account for nearly nine-tenths of the employees are manufactures (35.05 per cent), other services (29.94 per cent), transport, storage and communication (13.06 per cent) and distributive services (8.33 per cent). Practically all the employers are to be found in the four industries, namely, manufactures (38.95 per cent), distributive services (28.42 per cent), agriculture etc. (23.16 per cent) and other services (7.37 per cent).

4.22. A further analysis of the distribution of the gainfully occupied persons shows that the proportion of employers is very small among them while that of employees and own-account workers is large. The following Table shows for different industries separately the industrial status of employed persons.

TABLE 25(20a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS FOR EACH INDUSTRY GROUP SEPARATELY

industry	employers	employees	own-account workers	unpaid household labour	total	no. of sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.96	24.53	46.63	25.88	100.00	(742)
2. mining and quarrying	0.00	96.64	3.36	0.00	100.00	(119)
3. manufacture	1.77	60.07	30.04	8.12	100.00	(2,094)
4. construction	0.51	57.87	40.10	1.52	100.00	(197)
5. electricity, water, gas and sanitary services	0.00	80.68	14.77	4.55	100.00	(88)
6. distributive services	2.29	25.32	62.23	10.16	100.00	(1,181)
7. transport, storage and communication	0.00	71.07	28.48	0.45	100.00	(660)
8. other services not covered above	0.48	73.48	22.21	3.83	100.00	(1,463)
9. not recorded	4.00	28.00	28.00	40.00	100.00	(25)
10. total	1.45	54.65	35.41	8.49	100.00	(6,569)

4.23. It will be seen that in distributive services (62.23 per cent) and in agriculture etc. (46.63 per cent), own-account workers are most numerous. In all other industries, however, the proportion of employees to other types of workers is high.

4.24. 'Mining and quarrying', 'electricity, water, gas and sanitary services', 'transport, storage and communication' show no employers at all. This is explained by the fact that the 'employers' of these industries are companies, corporations etc., which are of a non-household character.

4.25. *Distribution of gainfully occupied persons by industry and income group.* If we study the distribution of gainfully occupied persons by industry and income groups we find that more than 61 per cent of employed persons have an income of less than Rs. 50 per month. Persons having an income of less than Rs. 100 per month are 86.33 per cent of all the employed. Only 5.71 per cent earn in excess of Rs. 150 per month. Incomes exceeding Rs. 300 per month are only a little over 1 per cent. The cumulative percentages given in the last two columns of Table 26 bring out this point very clearly.

TABLE 26(21b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF MONTHLY INCOME

income group (Rs.)	per cent of gainfully occupied	cumulative percentage[1]	
		from below	from above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. upto 25	32.94	100.00	35.10
2. 26— 50	24.33	64.90	61.02
3. 51— 100	23.75	38.98	86.33
4. 101— 150	7.47	13.67	94.29
5. 151— 200	2.16	5.71	96.59
6. 201— 300	1.96	3.41	98.68
7. 301— 500	0.68	1.32	99.40
8. 501—1000	0.26	0.60	99.67
9. above 1000	0.30	0.33	100.00
10. not recorded	6.15		
11. total	100.00		

4.26. Incomes are better in some industries than in others. For example, in agriculture, 88.54 per cent of the employed have incomes below Rs. 50 per month. In transport this income group accounts for only 39.82 per cent ; this is proportionately less than half as many as in agriculture.

4.27. The following Table gives the income pattern of employees from each industry separately.

[1] After distributing the 'not recorded' percentage (6.15) proportionately over different income groups, and cumulating from below and from above.

TABLE 27(21b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND INCOME GROUPS

industry	income group (Rs. per month)[1]						total
	up to 25	26–50	51–100	101–150	151–300	above 300	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, fishing	72.31	16.23	7.22	1.31	2.29	0.64	100.00
2. mining and quarrying	9.32	74.58	12.71	3.39	0.00	0.00	100.00
3. manufactures	34.92	23.59	30.97	7.06	2.66	0.80	100.00
4. construction	47.63	29.32	15.71	4.19	2.10	1.05	100.00
5. electricity, water, gas etc.	28.57	38.09	19.05	10.72	3.57	0.00	100.00
6. distributive services	27.66	29.74	24.09	8.66	6.29	3.56	100.00
7. transport, storage etc.	18.68	21.14	37.67	16.08	5.97	0.46	100.00
8. other services not recorded above	33.49	27.24	23.11	8.60	6.34	1.22	100.00

4.28. *Distribution of employees by type of employer.* We have seen that 54.65 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons are employees. A little less than one-fourth of them are employees in the government sector. This means that roughly one out of every eight persons is an employee in the government sector in the urban areas covered by the survey. Table 28 points to the higher level of general education of employees in the government sector.

TABLE 28(22) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY STANDARD OF GENERAL EDUCATION AND TYPE OF EMPLOYER

general education	percentage in each education group[2]			no. of sample persons
	government sector	non-government sector	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	11.33	88.67	100.00	(1,550)
2. literate but below matric	25.65	74.35	100.00	(1,606)
3. matric	55.97	44.03	100.00	(295)
4. intermediate	56.45	43.55	100.00	(62)
5. graduate	72.00	28.00	100.00	(75)
6. total	23.58	76.42	100.00	(3,588)

[1] After distributing the 'not recorded' percentage of Table 21(b) of Statistical Tables proportionately over different income groups.

[2] After distributing proportionately between 'government' and 'non-government' the 'not recorded' percentage in each row of Table 22(b) of Statistical Tables.

4.29. If the figures in each row of column 2 are divided by the figure at row 6 and the ratio is expressed as a percentage, we will get the per cent relatives of column 5 in Table 28 above. The significance of these per cent relatives may be easily understood. If the nature of employment in the government sector and non-government sector were such that the over-all ratio of the number of employees in the two sectors was maintained for employees of the different general education standard, all figures in column 5 would be simply 100. To the extent, the relative proportion for employees of a particular education standard is higher or lower the corresponding per cent relative will be more or less than 100. It is clear from the table that as the standard of education becomes higher, relatively much larger proportion belongs to government sector. We find that illiterate employees in government sector are less than half (48 per cent) of what their proportion might be if no selective principle came into operation. The 'literate but below matric' have received just about their due according to this criterion. The matric and intermediates are nearly two and half times over-represented (237 per cent) and the relative proportion of graduates is even higher (305 per cent). Even with such over-representation of educated persons as employees in government sector, 69.44 per cent of employees in government sector are still illiterate (20.53 per cent) and 'literate below matric' (48.91 per cent), 24.04 per cent are matriculates and intermediates and only 6.52 per cent are graduates.

4.30. In the non-government sector the proportion of the educated is very much smaller. Matriculates and above are only 6.60 per cent (as against 30.56 per cent in the government sector). 95.33 per cent are either illiterate or 'literate below matric'.

TABLE 29(22a) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND TYPE OF EMPLOYER

general education	types of employer			
	government	non-government	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	20.53	49.57	63.29	43.17
2. literate but below matric	48.91	43.76	34.18	44.73
3. matric	19.81	4.81	2.53	8.22
4. intermediate	4.23	1.01	0.00	1.73
5. graduate and above	6.52	0.78	0.00	2.09
6. not recorded	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.06
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. number in the sample	(828)	(2,683)	(79)	(3,590)

4.31. It is likely that this higher educational level of employees in the government sector is due more to the difference in the type of industry which figures in the government sector and requires a higher standard of education than to any difference between the government and non-government sector as such. It would be interesting to study the point in greater detail on the basis of an adequate sample. The fact remains, however, that employees in the government sector do have a larger proportion of educated among them than the employees in the non-government sector.

4.32. *Education standard and unemployment.* We have already discussed in Chapter Three the education standard of the general population. It was seen that illiterates and 'literates below matric' constitute more than 95 per cent of the population and not even 5 per cent have passed matriculation or any higher examination entitling them to be called educated. The proportion of educated is somewhat higher (8.58 per cent) among the gainfully occupied, but illiterates (48.16 per cent) and literate non-matriculates (43.14 per cent) still remain numerous. The pattern is markedly different in the case of the unemployed, among whom the illiterates are only 21.59 per cent, the barely literates constitute the bulk (60.23 per cent) and the proportion of the educated is more than double (17.99 per cent) the percentage among the gainfully occupied. The comparison is brought out in the following Table.

TABLE 30(13b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

general education	industrial status				total
	gainfully employed persons	unemployed persons	not in the labour force	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. illiterate	48.16	21.59	63.26	69.93	57.36
2. literate but below matric	43.14	60.23	34.44	25.66	37.86
3. matric	5.69	13.07	1.52	2.65	3.17
4. intermediate	1.37	3.03	0.36	0.88	0.75
5. graduate and above	1.52	1.89	0.15	0.00	0.64
6. not recorded	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.88	0.22
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. no. of sample persons	(6,569)	(528)	(13,195)	(113)	(20,405)

4.33. We may now concentrate attention on the characteristics of our labour force in this respect.

TABLE 31(13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BETWEEN THE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AND THE UNEMPLOYED FOR EACH EDUCATION STANDARD

general education	labour force		total
	gainfully occupied	unemployed persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. illiterate	96.54	3.46	100.00
2. literate but below matric	89.90	10.10	100.00
3. matric	84.43	15.57	100.00
4. intermediate	84.92	15.08	100.00
5. graduate	90.90	9.10	100.00
6. total	92.56	7.44	100.00

4.34. This Table clearly brings to light an important feature, namely, the problem of unemployment in urban areas is much more acute for literates than for illiterates ; and among literates, the incidence of unemployment is highest for the matriculates and intermediates, being one and half times as much for the 'literates below matric' on the one hand as the graduates on the other. It is seen that only 3.46 per cent are unemployed in the labour force belonging to the group 'illiterates'. In the next higher group, 'literate but below matric', the unemployed are proportionately three times more numerous (10.10 per cent). The situation is much worse for the 'matric' and 'intermediate' groups wherein approximately 15 to 16 per cent of the labour force are without employment. This implies an incidence of unemployment which is more than double the average incidence for the entire labour force comprising all categories of education. The graduates are comparatively well off, only 9.10 per cent of their labour force being without employment.

4.35. *Technical and professional qualifications of the unemployed.* The following Table shows the distribution of unemployed persons by technical or professional qualifications. The unemployed have been distinguished in two categories namely unemployed seeking employment 'for the first time' and unemployed seeking employment 'not for the first time'. In the first category, 73.43 per cent have no technical or professional qualification, 24.05 per cent have some professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and 2.52 per cent have been trained for some profession. The second category is divided almost equally between those having no technical or professional qualification and those having some. On the whole, two-fifths of the unemployed do have some professional and technical skill, but persons having training in any profession or technology are very few indeed and, to be precise, they constitute barely 4 per cent of the total.

TABLE 32(26) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

technical or professional qualification	unemployed persons seeking employment		
	for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. no technical or professional qualification	73.43	51.56	61.35
2. professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and not covered by 4	24.05	42.61	34.28
3. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery or pharmacy	1.68	3.78	2.85
4. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession	0.84	1.71	1.33
5. not recorded	0.00	0.34	0.19
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(237)	(291)	(528)

4.36. *Underemployment.* An attempt was made in the survey to appraise roughly the extent of underemployment. It is difficult to devise an operational concept which will enable a quantitative evaluation of the intensity of employment. To be satisfactory, it must take into account a number of complex factors, such as the normal working days per year, the normal hours of work per day, the average income etc., in a particular occupation. The observed nature and volume of work actually handled by a person has to be related to this information to provide an idea of the intensity of employment. It has not been found easy to secure suitable data for this purpose. In the present enquiry, however, the procedure adopted was quite simple, though crude. The investigators were instructed to explain to the household member concerned that he should himself assess, approximately, his own intensity of employment during the reference period, keeping in mind his actual working days and working hours per day and relating them to the number of working days and working hours normal in his type of occupation. The intensity was simply recorded as (a) much less than quarter, (b) quarter, (c) half, (d) three quarters and (e) full, and that category was adopted which seemed to describe his evaluation to the best approximation. It may be pointed out that the basis of evaluation is the subjective judgment of the person concerned. This assessment must, therefore, be accepted with caution but in the absence of other more reliable data it is not without value.

4.37. The broad conclusion is that a little less than three-fourths of the gainfully occupied persons are fully employed, and the remaining are underemployed to various degrees.

TABLE : 33(23) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INTENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT

intensity of employment	per cent of gainfully occupied
(1)	(2)
1. quarter or less	9.83
2. half	8.76
3. three quarters	7.73
4. underemployed	26.32
5. fully employed	72.93
6. not recorded	0.75
7. total	100.00
8. no. of sample persons	(6,569)

4.38. As gainfully occupied persons in our urban area are 32.20 per cent of the population, the underemployed may be estimated at 8.48 per cent of the population. This may be compared to 2.59 per cent which is the estimate of the unemployed persons. The underemployed are thus 3.28 times as many as the unemployed.

4.39. A more detailed breakdown giving for each industry separately the proportion of the underemployed and the fully employed is given in Table 34 below.

TABLE 34(23, 24) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED PERSONS IN EACH INDUSTRY

industry	under-employed persons	fully employed persons	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing and hunting	28.09	71.48	0.43	100.00
2. mining and quarrying	11.76	88.24	0.00	100.00
3. manufactures	33.29	65.90	0.81	100.00
4. construction	65.17	34.33	0.50	100.00
5. electricity, water, gas and sanitary services	12.21	87.79	0.00	100.00
6. distributive services	18.95	80.71	0.34	100.00
7. transport, storage and communication	27.57	72.13	0.30	100.00
8. other services not covered above	17.57	82.29	0.14	100.00
9. total	26.32	72.93	0.75	100.00

4.40. Underemployment is most widespread in 'construction' in which industry, almost two-thirds are underemployed. 'Manufactures' comes next with almost one-third underemployed. One would think that in 'agriculture' underemployment is very acute, but here it is about average. This may be due to the fact that agricultural activities in urban areas are of a character quite different from similar activities in rural areas, and are calculated to give fuller and more regular employment. Animal husbandry (dairying, poultry etc.), for example, may play an important role in urban areas and explain the lesser extent of underemployment.

4.41. *Reasons of underemployment.* We have seen that more than 26 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons are underemployed. Various reasons such as disability to accept work on account of illness, fall in production owing to lack of materials and equipments, fall in demand, slack season etc., have been adduced to account for this underemployment. The following Table shows at a glance the relative importance of these various causes of underemployment.

TABLE 35(25b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS BY INTENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND REASONS FOR UNDEREMPLOYMENT

reasons for underemployment	intensity of employment				
	less than quarter	quarter	half	three quarters	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. disability to accept work for illness	27.00	13.01	12.50	20.47	18.26
2. domestic reasons	3.75	4.88	3.99	10.04	5.83
3. fall in production due to lack of materials and equipments	1.75	2.85	2.78	5.71	3.40
4. fall in demand	16.50	33.73	31.60	24.81	26.43
5. slack season	27.25	25.20	20.83	12.40	20.46
6. industrial disputes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.12
7. other reasons	22.50	20.33	28.30	26.18	25.21
8. not recorded	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(400)	(246)	(576)	(508)	(1,730)

4.42. In almost half the cases (46.89 per cent), lack of demand is the reason for underemployment. Disability to work on account of illness is another major cause contributing to 18.26 per cent of underemployment. Domestic reasons have been responsible for 5.83 per cent, lack of materials and equipment have added to difficulties of production, resulting in underemployment of 3.40 per cent. There are other reasons of a diverse kind which have contributed to the remaining 25.62 per cent

4.43. *Income level of the underemployed.* The following Table shows what percentage of the underemployed are included in different income groups. Similar information is given for the fully employed and for both the categories combined. The last three columns give percentages cumulated from below and give at any income level the percentage having an income not lower than the minimum of this income group.

TABLE 36(24) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INCOME[1]

income group (Rs. per month)	under-employed	fully employed	total	cumulated percentage from below[1]		
				under-employed	fully employed	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. up to 25	60.05	26.24	35.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. 26— 50	23.06	26.95	25.92	39.95	73.76	64.90
3. 51—100	12.30	29.94	25.30	16.89	46.81	38.98
4. 101—150	3.16	9.66	7.96	4.59	16.87	13.68
5. 151—300	1.29	5.46	4.39	1.43	7.21	5.72
6. 301—500	0.07	0.98	0.73	0.14	1.75	1.33
7. above 500	0.07	0.77	0.60	0.07	0.77	0.60
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.44. We find that only 4.59 per cent of the underemployed have monthly incomes exceeding Rs. 100 and only 16.89 per cent have incomes exceeding Rs. 50. As many as 60.05 per cent have incomes below Rs. 25.

4.45. As is only to be expected, the fully employed are definitely better off in this respect. A little more than half (53.19 per cent) are still having incomes of less than Rs. 50 but this compares favourably with the more than four-fifths (83.11 per cent) of the underemployed included in this income group. The favourable position will be evident primarily from the lower level of income where the percentage falls from 60.05 per cent in the case of the underemployed to 26.24 per cent in the case of the fully employed. For the fully employed the proportion in the higher income groups increases but income above Rs. 300 is reached by only 1.75 per cent and even that of Rs. 150 by not more than 7.21 per cent.

4.46. *Income expectation of the unemployed.* The income expectation of the unemployed whether seeking employment for the first time or not for the first time is seen to follow practically identical pattern and it is not necessary therefore to treat the two sub-groups separately. The following Table gives a comparison between the incomes of the underemployed and the fully employed on the one hand and the income expectations of the unemployed on the other.

[1] The 'not recorded' percentage in Table 24 of Statistical Tables has been proportionately distributed in different income groups.

TABLE 37(27) : INCOME EXPECTATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED COMPARED WITH THE ACTUAL INCOMES OF THE EMPLOYED[1]

range of income actual/expected (Rs. per month)	percentage in each class[1]		
	unemployed	under-employed	fully employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. up to 25	8.84	60.05	26.24
2. 26— 50	30.65	23.06	26.95
3. 51—100	45.58	12.30	29.94
4. 101—150	12.97	3.16	9.66
5. above 150	1.96	1.43	7.21
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.47. An income of 'up to Rs. 100' per month will meet the expectation of 85.07 per cent of the unemployed and nearly half of them will be content with an income half as much. Another 12.97 per cent more do not expect anything more than an income of Rs. 100–150 and barely 2 per cent expect a salary exceeding Rs. 150.

4.48. The following Table gives the percentage distribution of the unemployed persons by general education and income expected.

TABLE 38(28b) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED OF EACH EDUCATION STANDARD BY RANGE OF INCOME EXPECTED

general education	range of income expected (Rs. per month)						
	up to 25	26–50	51–100	101–150	above 150	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. illiterate	22.81	50.00	23.68	0.88	0.00	2.63	100.00
2. literate but below matric	5.97	27.36	51.26	10.06	1.26	4.09	100.00
3. matric	0.00	7.25	59.41	27.54	2.90	2.90	100.00
4. intermediate	0.00	0.00	18.75	68.75	6.25	6.25	100.00
5. graduate and above	0.00	0.00	20.00	50.00	30.00	0.00	100.00
6. total	8.52	29.55	43.94	12.50	1.89	3.60	100.00

It is seen that income expectation of the illiterate centres round the income range Rs. 26–50 per month. Half of them seek this income and the remaining half are almost equally divided between the immediately preceding (up to Rs. 25) and the immediately following (Rs. 51–100) income groups. Half the literates below matric expect Rs. 51–100, a third are content with income of Rs. 26–50 or even less ; and the rest have an income expectation above Rs. 100 per month. The only two important income levels for matriculates are Rs. 51–100 which attracts 59.41 per cent

[1] After distributing the 'not recorded' percentage in Table 27 of Statistical Tables proportionately among the different income groups.

and Rs. 101–150 which attracts 27.54 per cent of the unemployed among them. These incomes are also significant for the intermediates with the important difference that it is the income of Rs. 101–150 which is sought by 68.75 per cent. For the graduates, as might be expected, the expectations are somewhat higher. Half of them expect an income of Rs. 101–150, 30 per cent above Rs. 150 and the rest are satisfied with the middle income range of Rs. 51–100.

4.49. *Nature of employment sought by the unemployed.* The unemployed in the sample households were asked as to what kind of employment they were seeking. The results of this enquiry are presented in the following Table. Unfortunately, our sample of the unemployed consisted of only 528 persons and this number is inadequate to arrive at valid conclusions in regard to minute classifications. This Table merely illustrates the type of information that could be collected and might be of very great value if a suitably large sample is taken. This is being attempted in the ninth round of the NSS and may be expected to give interesting results.

TABLE 39(30) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPES AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

	nature of employment sought	unemployed persons seeking employment		
		for the first time	not for the first time	total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	as own-account worker			
1.	agricultural production	0.00	1.37	0.76
2.	animal husbandry	0.84	0.69	0.76
3.	manufacture and handicrafts	5.49	8.59	7.20
4.	transport service	2.11	2.41	2.27
5.	trade	5.49	11.00	8.52
6.	professions and financial transac.	2.53	6.53	4.73
7.	sub-total (rows 1–6)	16.46	30.59	24.24
	as employee			
8.	manual work—unskilled	24.04	23.72	23.85
9.	manual work—skilled	12.66	15.12	14.02
10.	sub-total (rows 8–9)	36.70	38.84	37.87
	non-manual work			
11.	administrative, executive or clerical work	21.09	11.68	15.90
12.	technical and technological	3.80	4.81	4.36
13.	medical, surgical, etc.	1.27	1.37	1.33
14.	legal, teaching, writing and the like	4.22	3.44	3.79
15.	fine arts	1.27	0.00	0.57
16.	others	11.39	4.12	7.39
17.	sub-total (rows 11–16)	43.04	25.42	33.34
18.	sub-total (rows 8–16)	79.74	64.26	71.21
19.	not recorded	3.80	5.15	4.55
20.	total (rows 7, 18, 19)	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no. of sample persons	(237)	(291)	(528)

4.50. The broad conclusions that may be drawn are that one-fourth of the unemployed prefer to work on their own account and the rest want jobs as employees. One-third of the latter seek job as unskilled manual workers, one-fifth as skilled manual workers. The rest, wanting non-manual employment, are almost equally divided between those seeking administrative and clerical work and those seeking technical and professional work.

4.51. *Attitude of the unemployed towards registration with employment exchanges.* The unemployed persons were asked whether on the date of the survey they were registered or had applied for registration at one of the employment exchanges, of which there is a net-work all over India. Those who were not registered were asked to state why they had not. The following Table, which summarises the results of this enquiry, shows that in the matter of registration, the two types of the unemployed, those seeking employment for the first time and those not for the first time, display almost an identical pattern.

TABLE 40(32) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPES AND ATTITUDE TO REGISTRATION WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

attitude to registration	unemployed persons seeking employment[1]		
	for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. registered	26.75	27.24	27.02
not registered due to			
2. ignorance	37.55	38.06	37.84
3. remoteness	1.41	0.75	1.04
4. lack of faith	11.74	11.19	11.44
5. indifference	4.69	4.47	4.58
6. ineligibility	2.84	2.24	2.49
7. other reasons	15.02	16.05	15.59
8. sub-total (rows 2–7)	73.25	72.76	72.98
9. not recorded	—	—	—
10. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.52. An important conclusion that may be drawn is that only a little more than one-fourth of the unemployed in the urban areas are registered with the employment exchanges. This is in agreement also with the ratio obtained in respect of the unemployed in the Calcutta Employment Survey of the NSS.

4.53. The overall ratio of the registered and the unregistered, however, gives no clue to the large differences observable in this respect between the un-

[1] Percentages have been calculated after distributing the 'not recorded' percentages of Table 32 of Statistical Tables in the different rows proportionately.

employed having different general education standard. The differential pattern is brought out in the following Table.

TABLE 41(33) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND ATTITUDE TO REGISTRATION

attitude to registration	general education						
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric	inter-mediate	graduate and above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. registered	14.04	24.53	39.13	43.75	20.00	0.00	24.62
not registered due to							
2. ignorance	56.14	34.90	5.80	12.50	10.00	0.00	34.47
3. remoteness	0.00	0.63	2.90	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.95
4. lack of faith	5.26	10.38	15.94	6.25	40.00	0.00	10.42
5. indifference	3.51	3.77	7.25	0.00	10.00	0.00	4.17
6. ineligibility	3.51	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
7. other reasons	11.40	14.15	15.94	25.00	10.00	100.00	14.20
8. sub-total (rows 2–7)	79.82	66.35	47.83	50.00	70.00	100.00	66.48
9. not recorded	6.14	9.12	13.04	6.25	10.00	0.00	8.90
10. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(114)	(318)	(69)	(16)	(10)	(1)	(528)

4.54. To ensure better comparison, we may distribute the 'not recorded' under each column proportionately among the different rows, and present the result as below.

TABLE 42 : PROPORTION OF THE REGISTERED TO THE TOTAL UNEMPLOYED OF EACH EDUCATION STANDARD

general education	proportion of registered to unemployed	ratio of total unemployed to the no. registered
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. illiterate	0.15	6.67
2. literate but below matric	0.27	3.70
3. matric	0.45	2.22
4. intermediate	0.47	2.13
5. graduate and above	0.22	4.54
6. total	0.27	3.70

4.55. There are proportionately far more 'matriculates' and 'intermediates' and, though to a somewhat lesser extent, the 'literates below matric', represented

among the registered, than illiterates and graduates. The pattern of unemployment as revealed by registration data alone would, therefore, give an altogether distorted picture of the relative proportion of persons with different general education standard among the unemployed as a whole. Column 3 of the Table above gives the factors by which the number registered would have to be multiplied, after the registered have been classified by education standard, to arrive at estimates more correctly representing the composition of the unemployed population.

4.56. The relative importance of the different reasons which influence the number of the unemployed registering themselves is different for different education standards.

TABLE 43(33) : RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT REASONS FOR NON-REGISTRATION (Base : Non-registered unemployed persons of each education standard)

reasons for non-registration	general education				
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric and intermediates	graduates	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. ignorance	70.33	52.60	14.63	14.29	51.85
2. remoteness	0.00	0.95	7.32	0.00	1.43
3. lack of faith	6.59	15.64	29.27	57.13	15.67
4. indifference	4.40	5.68	12.20	14.29	6.27
5. ineligibility	4.40	3.80	0.00	0.00	3.42
6. other reasons	14.28	21.33	36.58	14.29	21.36
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.57. The main reason for the illiterates not registering themselves in the Exchanges is their 'ignorance' about them. This holds good, though to a much lesser extent, of the 'literate below matric' group of whom more than half are not aware of the existence of the Exchanges. 'Ignorance' ceases to play an important role for the educated group of whom all but one in seven appear to know about the Exchanges. This knowledge unfortunately seems to have brought about only disillusionment which is shown by the increasingly high proportion of those ascribing their non-registration to 'lack of faith' in the value of registration itself, as education standard goes up. Starting from 6.59 per cent of illiterates displaying this 'lack of faith', one comes across 15.64 per cent of them among 'literates below matric', 29.27 per cent among the matriculates and intermediates and as many as 57.13 per cent among the graduates. The trend of 'indifference' as a contributory cause for non-registration follows a similar course.

4.58. On the whole, more than half who have not registered have done so because of their ignorance of the facilities for it. Of the rest, it is worth

noting, almost a third have no faith in the efficacy of registration as a means to secure employment.

4.59. *Estimate of unemployment.* If the assumption can be made that the proportion of the registered to the total unemployed remains fairly stable over time, the registration figures of the Employment Exchanges may be made to yield information regarding the total volume of unemployment as well as the trend in its rise and fall, by the use of the information given in the preceding paragraphs.

4.60. For example, the number registered at the Exchanges in September 1953, the period of the present enquiry, was 512,000. The unemployed in the urban areas would be, using our ratio, 3.70 times as many as the number registered, that is about 1.89 million. Of the same order is the estimate obtained directly from our survey, assuming that the level of unemployment is the same in towns of population below 50,000 as in towns of larger size and after allowing for the higher level of unemployment in the big cities like Calcutta, which it does not cover. We have found that 2.59 per cent of the population is unemployed in the towns covered by our survey ; in Calcutta the unemployed represent 7.10 per cent of the population, according to a sample survey conducted by the NSS in Calcutta towards the end of 1953. On a rough estimate based on Census 1951 population[1] after adjusting for increase in population at the average annual rate of 5 per cent for the four big cities and 3 per cent for other urban areas[1] during the period of 30 months between the 1951 Census and the present survey, it may be assumed that a total of 67.99 million persons were living in the urban areas of India at the time of the survey of which 10.54 million were living in the four big cities and 57.45 million in the other urban areas. Applying the percentage proportion of the unemployed for those two types of urban areas, we arrive at an estimate of 0.75 million unemployed in the four big cities and 1.49 million in other urban areas giving an overall estimate of 2.24 million, which is of the same order as the rough estimate of 1.89 million based on employment exchange data.

4.61. This is, however, an estimate of the unemployed on the basis of a stringent definition of unemployment. We have seen (para 4.39) that more than three times as many are the underemployed. Underemployment, however, is of varying intensity. Those who have work for a quarter of the time or less are much closer to the unemployed than those who have work for three quarters of the time or even half the time. A reasonable assumption may be to treat those with intensity of employment 'quarter or less' as coming within the purview of an enlarged definition of unemployment. They represent 3.17 per cent of the population. Adding to this number the unemployed who are 2.59 per cent of the population, we may roughly estimate the level of unemployment and severe underemployment at 5.76 per cent of the population.

[1] Decennial increase in population of the four big cities [(1) Calcutta and Howrah; (2) Greater Bombay; (3) Madras and (4) Delhi and New Delhi] was 51 per cent during 1941–51 and 50 per cent during 1931–41; corresponding figures for the other urban areas are 34 per cent and 28 per cent respectively (Census of India 1951, Vol. I, Part II-A, p. 64).

4.62. Generalising on this basis for the urban population of 57.45 million (not including the population of 10.5 million in the four big cities, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi) we arrive at an estimate of 57.45×0.0317 million or roughly 1.82 million for the number of severely underemployed in these areas.

4.63. If it is assumed that in the four big cities also the relative proportion of the severely underemployed (having intensity of employment 'quarter or less') and the totally unemployed is, as in the urban areas, covered by the survey, we may make the rough estimate of 0.92 million for the number of severely underemployed in these cities, after making assumptions as in para 4.60. This is likely to be an overestimate in view of the different (and more liberal) definition of unemployment adopted in the NSS Calcutta survey, as discussed earlier in para 1.19.

4.64. For the urban area as a whole, therefore, we arrive at an estimate of 2.24 million unemployed together with roughly another 2.74 million severely underemployed. It is necessary, however, to emphasise the provisional character of these estimates, especially in relation to underemployment which is based purely on our subjective evaluation of the persons investigated.

4.65. An estimate may also be made of the educated unemployed in the urban areas on the basis of the statistics of Employment Exchanges relating to the number of matriculates, intermediates and graduates on the live registers in September 1953 by applying to them the ratios of registered to the total unemployed obtained in our survey. The results are presented in the following Table.

TABLE 44 : ESTIMATE OF THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED BY USING EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE DATA—SEPTEMBER 1953

education standard	no. on live registers in September 1953 (in thousands)	ratio of registered to unemployed	estimated no. of unemployed (in thousands)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. matriculates	125.8	0.45	279.6
2. intermediates	16.9	0.47	35.9
3. graduates and post-graduates	19.6	0.22	89.1
4. total	162.3	—	404.6

This Table gives an estimate of 4.05 lakhs for the number of educated unemployed.

4.66. Another estimate of their number may be made by using the information of Table 30 which shows that 18 per cent of the total number of the unemployed are matriculates, intermediates and graduates. The estimated number of unemployed, as discussed above, is 22.4 lakhs and 18 per cent of this number is 4.03 lakhs, which is seen to be in good agreement with the estimate arrived at independently by the first method.

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TABLE (1) : DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TOWNS, SAMPLE BLOCKS AND SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

population zone	population size-class: towns with population of not less than 100,000			population size-class: towns with population between 50,000 and 100,000			total		
	no. of sample towns	no. of sample blocks	no. of sample households	no. of sample towns	no. of sample blocks	no. of sample households	no. of sample towns	no. of sample blocks	no. of sample households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. North and North-West India	5	50	1,012	2	16	342	7	66	1,354
2. East India	2	20	395	2	16	384	4	36	779
3. Central India	3	30	589	2	16	288	5	46	877
4. South and West India	4	40	804	3	24	632	7	64	1,436
5. all India	14	140	2,800	9	72	1,646	23	212	4,446

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

	age-group (in years)	(a) base : all persons			(b) base : persons of each sex			(c) base : persons of each age-group			
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	no. of sample persons
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	0— 6	9.88	9.73	19.61	19.14	20.12	19.61	50.40	49.60	100.00	(4,002)
2.	7—15	10.65	10.30	20.95	20.62	21.29	20.95	50.84	49.16	100.00	(4,274)
3.	16—17	1.95	1.66	3.61	3.77	3.43	3.61	54.01	45.99	100.00	(735)
4.	18—21	4.23	4.23	8.46	8.20	8.75	8.46	50.03	49.97	100.00	(1,727)
5.	22—26	5.12	4.82	9.94	9.93	9.96	9.94	51.55	48.45	100.00	(2,029)
6.	27—36	7.86	6.54	14.40	15.21	13.53	14.40	54.56	45.44	100.00	(2,938)
7.	37—46	5.35	4.56	9.91	10.34	9.43	9.91	53.93	46.07	100.00	(2,021)
8.	47—56	3.60	3.27	6.87	6.97	6.77	6.87	52.39	47.61	100.00	(1,403)
9.	57—61	1.29	1.37	2.66	2.51	2.83	2.66	48.62	51.38	100.00	(543)
10.	62 & above	1.71	1.88	3.59	3.31	3.89	3.59	47.61	52.39	100.00	(733)
11.	total	51.64	48.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	51.64	48.36	100.00	(20,405)
	number of sample persons				(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)				

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212; number of sample households=4446 ; average household size=4.59

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND ECONOMIC STATUS

economic status	(a) base : all persons — male	(a) female	(a) total	(b) base : persons of each sex — male	(b) female	(b) total	(c) base : persons of each economic status — male	(c) female	(c) total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. earners	23.37	2.89	26.26	45.26	5.98	26.26	89.01	10.99	100.00
2. earning dependents	4.35	3.65	8.00	8.41	7.54	8.00	54.35	45.65	100.00
3. non-earning dependents	23.81	41.75	65.56	46.11	86.33	65.56	36.33	63.67	100.00
4. not recorded	0.11	0.07	0.18	0.22	0.15	0.18	60.53	39.47	100.00
5. total	51.64	48.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	51.64	48.36	100.00
no. of sample persons	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446 ;

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

(a) base : persons of all ages

economic status	age-groups											no. of sample persons
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. earners	0.01	0.44	0.39	2.03	4.14	7.88	5.71	3.65	1.04	0.97	26.26	(5,358)
2. earning dependents	0.00	1.42	0.64	1.25	1.31	1.29	0.73	0.59	0.34	0.43	8.00	(1,632)
3. non-earning dependents	19.57	19.04	2.56	5.17	4.48	5.21	3.46	2.62	1.27	2.18	65.56	(13,377)
4. not recorded	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.18	(38)
5. total	19.61	20.95	3.60	8.46	9.94	14.40	9.91	6.88	2.66	3.59	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

(b) base : persons of each age-group

economic status	age-groups										total
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. earners	0.05	2.08	10.75	24.03	41.60	54.77	57.64	53.03	39.23	27.01	26.26
2. earning dependents	0.02	6.79	17.82	14.71	13.16	8.91	7.33	8.62	12.89	12.01	8.00
3. non-earning dependents	99.78	90.88	71.02	61.09	45.10	36.15	34.98	38.06	47.70	60.85	65.56
4. not recorded	0.15	0.25	0.41	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.05	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.18
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(4 002)	(4,274)	(735)	(1,727)	(2,029)	(2,938)	(2,021)	(1,403)	(543)	(733)	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

(c) base : persons of each economic status

economic status	age-groups										total	no. of sample persons
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. earners	0.04	1.66	1.47	7.75	15.75	30.02	21.74	13.89	3.98	3.70	100.00	(5,358)
2. earning dependents	0.06	17.78	8.03	15.56	16.36	16.05	9.07	7.41	4.29	5.39	100.00	(1,632)
3. non-earning dependents	29.85	29.03	3.90	7.89	6.84	7.94	5.29	3.99	1.94	3.33	100.00	(13,377)
4. not recorded	15.79	28.96	7.89	7.89	7.89	13.16	2.63	10.53	2.63	2.63	100.00	(38)
5. total	19.61	20.95	3.60	8.46	9.94	14.40	9.91	6.88	2.66	3.59	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES BY AGE-GROUPS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

(a) base : males of each age-group

economic status	age-groups										total
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. earners	0.05	3.08	18.14	43.87	74.95	90.33	93.67	88.56	67.80	47.85	45.26
2. earning dependents	0.00	9.90	25.93	20.95	14.92	5.68	2.66	3.95	10.61	15.76	8.41
3. non-earning dependents	99.80	86.74	55.43	34.95	9.94	3.68	3.58	7.35	21.21	36.39	46.11
4. not recorded	0.15	0.28	0.50	0.23	0.19	0.31	0.09	0.14	0.38	0.00	0.22
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(2,017)	(2,173)	(397)	(864)	(1,046)	(1,603)	(1,090)	(735)	(264)	(349)	(10,538)

(b) base : males of each economic status

economic status	age-groups										total	no. of sample persons
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. earners	0.02	1.40	1.51	7.95	16.44	30.37	21.41	13.65	3.75	3.50	100.00	(4,769)
2. earning dependents	0.00	24.23	11.61	20.41	17.59	10.26	3.27	3.27	3.16	6.20	100.00	(887)
3. non-earning dependents	41.44	38.79	4.53	6.22	2.14	1.21	0.80	1.11	1.15	2.61	100.00	(4,859)
4. not recorded	13.03	26.08	8.70	8.70	8.70	21.74	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.00	100.00	(23)
5. total	19.14	20.62	3.77	8.20	9.93	15.21	10.34	6.97	2.51	3.31	100.00	(10,538)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY AGE-GROUPS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

(a) base : females of each age-group

economic status	age-groups										total[1]
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. earners	0.05	1.05	2.07	4.17	6.10	12.06	15.47	13.92	12.19	8.07	5.98
2. earning dependents	0.05	3.56	8.28	8.46	11.30	12.81	12.78	13.77	15.05	8.59	7.54
3. non-earning dependents	99.75	95.15	89.35	87.25	82.50	75.13	71.75	71.86	72.76	83.08	86.33
4. not recorded	0.15	0.24	0.30	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.26	0.15
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(1,985)	(2,101)	(338)	(863)	(983)	(1,335)	(931)	(668)	(279)	(384)	(9,867)

(b) base : females of each economic status

economic status	age-groups										total	no. of sample persons
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. earners	0.17	3.74	1.19	6.11	10.19	27.33	24.45	15.79	5.77	5.26	100.00	(589)
2. earning dependents	0.13	10.07	3.76	9.80	14.90	22.95	15.97	12.35	5.64	4.43	100.00	(745)
3. non-earning dependents	23.24	23.47	3.55	8.84	9.52	11.78	7.84	5.64	2.38	3.74	100.00	(8,518)
5. not recorded	20.00	33.32	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	6.67	100.00	(15)
total	20.12	21.29	3.43	8.75	9.96	13.53	9.43	6.77	2.83	3.89	100.00	(9,867)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSES AND ECONOMIC STATUS

(a) base : persons of each expenditure class

economic status	expenditure classes (in rupees per month)								total	no. of sample persons
	upto 50	51–100	101–200	201–300	301–500	501–1000	above 1000	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. earners	33.73	25.51	22.29	20.55	21.25	31.16	32.08	30.25	26.26	(5,358)
2. earning dependents	9.69	8.82	6.72	5.64	5.12	1.40	10.37	4.94	8.00	(1,632)
3. non-earning dependents	56.16	65.60	70.83	73.81	73.63	66.04	57.55	64.19	65.56	(13,377)
4. not recorded	0.42	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.62	0.18	(38)
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
no. of sample persons	(4,954)	(7,375)	(5,136)	(1,596)	(861)	(215)	(106)	(162)	(20,405)	

(b) base : persons of each economic status

1. earners	31.19	35.11	21.37	6.12	3.42	1.25	0.63	0.91	100.00	(5,358)
2. earning dependents	29.41	39.90	21.14	5.51	2.70	0.18	0.67	0.49	100.00	(1,632)
3. non-earning dependents	20.80	36.15	27.20	8.81	4.74	1.06	0.46	0.78	100.00	(13,377)
4. not recorded	55.27	13.16	21.05	0.00	0.00	7.89	0.00	2.63	100.00	(38)
5. total	24.28	36.14	25.17	7.82	4.22	1.05	0.52	0.80	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX, GENERAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

(a) base : all persons

general education	technical or professional qualification[1]	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	A	19.33	32.22	51.55
	B	4.40	1.41	5.81
	sub-total	23.73	33.63	57.36
2. literate but below matric	A	17.13	12.88	30.01
	B	6.45	1.10	7.55
	C	0.24	0.06	0.30
	sub-total	23.82	14.04	37.86
3. matric	A	1.51	0.33	1.84
	B	0.73	0.08	0.81
	C	0.32	0.02	0.34
	D	0.17	0.01	0.18
	sub-total	2.73	0.44	3.17
4. intermediate	A	0.36	0.04	0.40
	B	0.16	0.02	0.18
	C	0.09	0.00	0.09
	D	0.08	0.00	0.08
	sub-total	0.69	0.06	0.75
5. graduate and above	A	0.21	0.03	0.24
	B	0.11	0.03	0.14
	C	0.04	0.00	0.04
	D	0.22	0.00	0.22
	sub-total	0.58	0.06	0.64
6. not recorded		0.09	0.13	0.22
7. total	A	38.54	45.50	84.04
	B	11.85	2.64	14.49
	C	0.69	0.08	0.77
	D	0.47	0.01	0.48
	not recorded	0.09	0.13	0.22
	sub-total	51.64	48.36	100.00
no. of sample persons		(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

number of sample towns = 23 ; sample blocks = 212 ; sample households = 4,446

[1] Technical or professional qualification :

A. no technical or professional qualification ;

B. professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and not covered by C;

C. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery, or pharmacy;

D. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession.

TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX, GENERAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

(b) base : persons of each sex

general education	technical or professional qualification[1]	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	A	37.44	66.62	51.55
	B	8.51	2.92	5.81
	sub-total	45.95	69.54	57.36
2. literate but below matric	A	33.18	26.62	30.01
	B	12.49	2.28	7.55
	C	0.47	0.12	0.30
	sub-total	46.14	29.02	37.86
3. matric	A	2.93	0.67	1.84
	B	1.41	0.17	0.81
	C	0.63	0.04	0.34
	D	0.32	0.03	0.18
	sub-total	5.29	0.91	3.17
4. intermediate	A	0.71	0.09	0.40
	B	0.31	0.05	0.18
	C	0.17	0.00	0.09
	D	0.14	0.00	0.08
	sub-total	1.33	0.14	0.75
5. graduate and above	A	0.41	0.05	0.24
	B	0.21	0.06	0.14
	C	0.09	0.00	0.04
	D	0.42	0.00	0.22
	sub-total	1.13	0.11	0.64
6. not recorded		0.16	0.28	0.22
7. total	A	74.67	94.05	84.04
	B	22.93	5.48	14.49
	C	1.36	0.16	0.77
	D	0.88	0.03	0.48
	not recorded	0.16	0.28	0.22
	sub-total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons		(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)

number of sample towns = 23 ; sample blocks = 212 ; sample households = 4,446

[1] Technical or professional qualification :

A. no technical or professional qualification;
B. professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and not covered by C;
C. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery, or pharmacy;
D. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession.

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TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX, GENERAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

(c) base : persons of each educational category

general education	technical or professional qualification[1]	male	female	total	no. of sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. illiterate	A	37.50	62.50	100.00	(10,519)
	B	75.70	24.30	100.00	(1,185)
	sub-total	41.37	58.63	100.00	(11,704)
2. literate but below matric	A	57.10	42.90	100.00	(6,122)
	B	85.40	14.60	100.00	(1,541)
	C	80.65	19.35	100.00	(62)
	sub-total	62.94	37.06	100.00	(7,725)
3. matric	A	82.40	17.60	100.00	(375)
	B	89.70	10.30	100.00	(165)
	C	94.29	5.71	100.00	(70)
	D	91.89	8.11	100.00	(37)
	sub-total	86.09	13.91	100.00	(647)
4. intermediate	A	89.16	10.84	100.00	(83)
	B	86.84	13.16	100.00	(38)
	C	100.00	0.00	100.00	(18)
	D	100.00	0.00	100.00	(15)
	sub-total	90.91	9.09	100.00	(154)
5. graduate and above	A	89.58	10.42	100.00	(48)
	B	78.57	21.43	100.00	(28)
	C	100.00	0.00	100.00	(9)
	D	100.00	0.00	100.00	(45)
	sub-total	91.54	8.46	100.00	(130)
6. not recorded		40.00	60.00	100.00	(45)
7. total	A	45.88	54.12	100.00	(17,147)
	B	81.70	18.30	100.00	(2,957)
	C	89.94	10.06	100.00	(159)
	D	96.91	3.09	100.00	(97)
	not recorded	40.00	60.00	100.00	(45)
	sub-total	51.64	48.36	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns = 23 ; sample blocks = 212 ; sample households = 4,446

[1] Technical *or professional qualification* :
A. no technical or professional qualification;
B. professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and not covered by C;
C. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery, or pharmacy;
D. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession.

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

industrial status	(a) base : all persons			(b) base : persons of each sex			(c) base : persons of each industrial status			no. of sample persons
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
gainfully occupied persons:										
1. employers	0.43	0.04	0.47	0.83	0.07	0.47	92.63	7.37	100.00	(95)
2. employees	14.56	3.03	17.59	28.18	6.28	17.59	82.73	17.27	100.00	(3,590)
3. own-account workers	9.88	1.52	11.40	19.12	3.15	11.40	86.63	13.37	100.00	(2,326)
4. unpaid household labour	1.65	1.09	2.74	3.20	2.24	2.74	60.39	39.61	100.00	(558)
(i) sub-total :	26.52	5.68	32.20	51.33	11.74	32.20	82.36	17.64	100.00	(6,569)
unemployed persons seeking employment:										
5. for the first time	0.99	0.17	1.16	1.93	0.35	1.16	85.65	14.35	100.00	(237)
6. not for the first time	1.24	0.19	1.43	2.39	0.40	1.43	86.60	13.40	100.00	(291)
(i) sub-total :	2.23	0.36	2.59	4.32	0.75	2.59	86.17	13.83	100.00	(528)
persons not in the labour force:										
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.32	21.96	22.28	0.62	45.42	22.28	1.43	98.57	100.00	(4,547)
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.45	0.16	0.61	0.87	0.33	0.61	73.60	26.40	100.00	(125)
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.23	0.59	0.82	0.45	1.22	0.82	28.14	71.86	100.00	(167)
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	21.51	19.34	40.95	41.86	39.98	40.95	52.79	47.21	100.00	(8,356)
(iii) sub-total :	22.61	42.05	64.66	43.80	86.95	64.66	34.98	65.02	100.00	(13,195)
11. not recorded	0.28	0.27	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	51.33	48.67	100.00	(113)
(iv) total :	51.64	48.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	51.64	48.36	100.00	(20,405)
number of sample persons	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)	(10,538)	(9,867)	(20,405)				

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(a) base : persons of each age-group

industrial status	age-groups (in years)										total
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	12)
gainfully occupied persons:											
1. employers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.54	0.88	1.48	0.86	0.55	0.82	0.47
2. employees	0.07	4.49	13.88	21.60	30.61	35.94	34.49	27.09	19.34	8.32	17.59
3. own-account workers	0.00	1.76	6.94	8.63	15.62	21.24	24.19	26.09	22.84	17.87	11.40
4. unpaid household labour	0.00	2.41	6.26	6.08	5.62	3.44	1.78	2.42	1.66	1.36	2.74
(i) sub-total :	0.07	8.66	27.08	36.71	52.39	61.50	61.94	56.46	44.39	28.37	32.20
unemployed persons seeking employment:											
5. for the first time	0.00	0.68	5.71	5.85	2.02	0.44	0.40	0.14	0.18	0.00	1.16
6. not for the first time	0.00	0.21	1.77	3.65	3.01	2.25	1.88	2.35	0.74	0.55	1.43
(ii) sub-total :	0.00	0.89	7.48	9.50	5.03	2.69	2.28	2.49	0.92	0.55	2.59
persons not in the labour force:											
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.35	3.10	33.47	40.59	39.58	33.19	31.96	27.80	21.36	13.10	22.28
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.20	0.58	1.19	1.85	3.13	4.77	0.61
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.00	0.09	0.27	0.41	0.49	0.85	0.89	2.71	4.42	5.32	0.82
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	98.55	76.56	31.43	12.33	1.97	0.78	1.39	8.48	25.41	47.48	40.95
(iii) sub-total :	98.90	89.75	65.17	53.44	42.24	35.40	35.43	40.84	54.32	70.67	64.66
11. not recorded	1.03	0.70	0.27	0.35	0.34	0.41	0.35	0.21	0.37	0.41	0.55
(iv) total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(4,002)	(4,274)	(735)	(1,727)	(2,029)	(2,938)	(2,021)	(1,403)	(543)	(733)	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(b) base : persons of each industrial status

industrial status	age-groups (in years)										total	no. of sample persons
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
gainfully occupied persons:												
1. employers	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.37	11.58	27.37	31.58	12.63	3.16	6.31	100.00	(95)
2. employees	0.08	5.35	2.84	10.39	17.30	29.42	19.42	10.58	2.92	1.70	100.00	(3,590)
3. own-account workers	0.00	3.22	2.19	6.41	13.63	26.83	21.02	15.74	5.33	5.63	100.00	(2,326)
4. unpaid household labour	0.00	18.46	8.25	18.82	20.43	18.10	6.45	6.09	1.61	1.79	100.00	(558)
(i) sub-total :	0.05	5.63	3.03	9.65	16.18	27.51	19.06	12.06	3.67	3.16	100.00	(6,569)
unemployed persons seeking employment:												
5. for the first time	0.00	12.24	17.72	42.60	17.30	5.49	3.38	0.85	0.42	0.00	100.00	(237)
6. not for the first time	0.00	3.09	4.47	21.65	20.96	22.68	13.06	11.34	1.37	1.38	100.00	(291)
(ii) sub-total :	0.00	7.20	10.41	31.06	19.32	14.96	8.71	6.63	0.95	0.76	100.00	(528)
persons not in the labour force:												
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.31	12.31	5.41	15.42	17.66	21.44	14.21	8.58	2.55	2.11	100.00	(4,547)
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	3.20	13.60	19.20	20.80	13.60	28.00	100.00	(125)
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.00	2.40	1.20	4.19	5.99	14.97	10.78	22.75	14.37	23.35	100.00	(167)
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	47.20	39.16	2.76	2.55	0.48	0.28	0.34	1.42	1.65	4.16	100.00	(8,356)
(iii) sub-total :	30.00	29.07	3.63	6.99	6.49	7.88	5.43	4.34	2.24	3.93	100.00	(13,195)
11. not recorded	36.28	26.55	1.77	5.31	6.19	10.62	6.20	2.66	1.77	2.65	100.00	(113)
(iv) total	19.61	20.95	3.61	8.46	9.94	14.40	9.91	6.87	2.66	3.59	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (11) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES BY AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(a) base : males of each age-group

industrial status	age-groups (in years)										total
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
gainfully occupied persons:											
1. employers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.96	1.50	2.57	1.63	0.76	1.72	0.83
2. employees	0.05	6.35	22.17	36.11	51.72	55.46	52.20	41.50	30.30	13.47	28.18
3. own-account workers	0.00	2.95	11.59	14.93	26.58	34.00	37.61	44.76	39.02	31.81	19.12
4. unpaid household labour	0.00	3.27	7.81	10.07	7.65	2.99	0.92	0.54	—	1.71	3.20
(i) sub-total :	0.05	12.57	41.57	61.80	86.91	93.95	93.30	88.43	70.08	48.71	51.33
unemployed persons seeking employment:											
5. for the first time	0.00	1.15	10.08	10.07	3.63	0.62	0.18	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.93
6. not for the firsttime	0.00	0.41	3.27	6.37	5.16	3.31	2.94	3.95	1.51	0.86	2.39
(ii) sub-total	0.00	1.56	13.35	16.44	8.79	3.93	3.12	4.09	1.51	0.86	4.32
persons not in the labour force:											
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.30	1.11	1.76	0.58	0.67	0.31	0.09	0.68	0.75	0.86	0.62
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.38	0.69	1.47	2.18	4.55	9.17	0.87
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.00	0.18	0.50	0.11	0.09	0.19	0.46	0.54	3.41	5.16	0.45
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	98.31	84.12	42.82	20.49	2.87	0.75	1.10	3.81	18.94	34.67	41.86
(iii) sub-total :	98.61	85.41	45.08	21.30	4.01	1.94	3.12	7.21	27.65	49.86	43.80
11. not recorded	1.34	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.29	0.18	0.46	0.27	0.76	0.57	0.55
(iv) total :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(2,017)	(2,173)	(397)	(864)	(1,046)	(1,603)	(1,090)	(735)	(264)	(349)	(10,538)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (11) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES BY AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(b) base : males of each industrial status

industrial status	age-groups (in years)										total	no. of sample persons
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above		
gainfully occupied persons:												
1. employers	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	11.36	27.27	31.82	13.64	2.27	6.82	100.00	(88)
2. employees	0.03	4.65	2.96	10.51	18.22	29.93	19.16	10.27	2.69	1.58	100.00	(2,970)
3. own-account workers	0.00	3.17	2.28	6.40	13.80	27.05	20.35	16.33	5.11	5.51	100.00	(2,015)
4. unpaid household labour	0.00	21.07	9.20	25.81	23.74	14.24	2.97	1.19	0.00	1.78	100.00	(337)
(i) sub-total :	0.02	5.05	3.05	9.87	16.80	27.84	18.80	12.01	3.42	3.14	100.00	(5,410)
unemployed persons seeking employment:												
5. for the first time	0.00	12.32	19.70	42.86	18.72	4.93	0.98	0.49	0.00	0.00	100.00	(203)
6. not for the first time	0.00	3.57	5.16	21.82	21.43	21.03	12.70	11.51	1.59	1.19	100.00	(252)
(ii) sub-total :	0.00	7.47	11.65	31.21	20.22	13.85	7.47	6.59	0.88	0.66	100.00	(455)
persons not in the labour force:												
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	9.23	36.92	10.77	7.69	10.77	7.69	1.54	7.69	3.08	4.62	100.00	(65)
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	4.35	11.96	17.39	17.39	13.04	34.78	100.00	(92)
9. beggars and persons living on charities & remittances	0.00	8.51	4.26	2.13	2.13	6.38	10.64	8.51	19.14	38.30	100.00	(47)
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	44.96	41.44	3.86	4.01	0.68	0.27	0.27	0.64	1.13	2.74	100.00	(4,411)
(iii) sub-total :	43.10	40.22	3.88	3.99	0.91	0.67	0.74	1.15	1.58	3.76	100.00	(4,615)
11. not recorded	46.55	17.24	0.00	6.90	5.17	5.17	8.62	3.45	3.45	3.45	100.00	(58)
(iv) total :	19.14	20.62	3.77	8.20	9.93	15.21	10.34	6.97	2.51	3.31	100.00	(10,538

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (12) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(a) base : females of each age-group

industrial status	age-groups (in years)										total
	0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
gainfully occupied persons:											
1. employers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.00	0.36	0.C0	0.07
2. employees	0.10	2.57	4.14	7.07	8.14	12.51	13.75	11.23	8.96	3.65	6.28
3. own-account workers	0.00	0.52	1.48	2.32	3.97	5.92	8.49	5.54	7.53	5.21	3.15
4. unpaid household labour	0.00	1.52	4.44	2.09	3.46	3.97	2.79	4.49	3.22	1.04	2.24
(i) sub-total :	0.10	4.61	10.06	11.60	15.67	22.55	25.24	21.26	20.07	9.90	11.74
unemployed persons seeking employment:											
5. for the first time	0.00	0.19	0.59	1.62	0.30	0.23	0.64	0.15	0.36	0.00	0.35
6. not for the first time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.71	0.97	0.64	0.50	0.00	0.26	0.40
(ii) sub-total :	0.00	0.19	0.59	0.55	1.01	1.20	1.28	0.75	0.36	0.26	0.75
persons not in the labour force:											
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.40	25.51	70.71	80.65	80.97	72.66	69.28	57.63	40.86	24.22	45.42
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.45	0.86	1.50	1.79	0.78	0.33
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.92	1.65	1.40	5.09	5.38	5.47	1.22
10. old and infirm persons, children & students	98.79	68.73	18.05	4.17	1.02	0.82	1.72	13.62	31.54	59.11	39.98
(iii) sub-total :	99.19	94.24	88.76	85.62	82.91	75.58	73.26	77.84	79.57	89.58	86.95
11. not recorded	0.71	0.96	0.59	0.23	0.41	0.67	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.26	0.56
(iv) total :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(1,985)	(2,101)	(338)	(863)	(983)	(1,335)	(931)	(668)	(279)	(384)	(9,867)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (12) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY AGE-GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(b) base : females of each industrial status

industrial status	age-groups (in years) 0–6	7–15	16–17	18–21	22–26	27–36	37–46	47–56	57–61	62 and above	total	no. of sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
gainfully occupied persons:												
1. employers	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	14.28	28.57	28.57	0.00	14.29	0.00	100.00	(7)
2. employees	0.32	8.71	2.26	9.84	12.90	26.94	20.64	12.10	4.03	2.26	100.00	(620)
3. own-account workers	0.00	3.54	1.61	6.43	12.54	25.40	25.40	11.90	6.75	6.43	100.00	(311)
4. unpaid household labour	0.00	14.48	6.79	8.15	15.39	23.98	11.76	13.57	4.07	1.81	100.00	(221)
(i) sub-total :	0.17	8.37	2.93	8.63	13.29	25.97	20.28	12.25	4.83	3.28	100.00	(1,159)
unemployed persons seeking employment:												
5. for the first time	0.00	11.77	5.88	41.18	8.82	8.82	17.65	2.94	2.94	0.00	100.00	(34)
6. not for the first time	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.51	17.95	33.33	15.39	10.26	0.00	2.56	100.00	(39)
(ii) sub-total :	0.00	5.48	2.74	30.14	13.70	21.92	16.44	6.85	1.37	1.36	100.00	(73)
persons not in the labour force:												
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	0.18	11.96	5.33	15.53	17.76	21.64	14.39	8.59	2.54	2.08	100.00	(4,482)
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	18.18	24.24	30.31	15.15	9.09	100.00	(33)
9. beggars and persons living on charities & remittances	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	7.50	18.33	10.84	28.33	12.50	17.50	100.00	(120)
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	49.71	36.60	1.55	0.91	0.25	0.28	0.41	2.31	2.23	5.75	100.00	(3,945)
(iii) sub-total :	22.95	23.07	3.50	8.61	9.50	11.76	7.95	6.06	2.59	4.01	100.00	(8,580)
11. not recorded	25.45	36.36	3.64	3.64	7.27	16.36	3.64	1.82	0.00	1.82	100.00	(55)
(iv) total :	20.12	21.29	3.43	8.75	9.96	13.53	9.43	6.77	2.83	3.89	100.00	(9,867)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND GENERAL EDUCATION

(a) base : persons of each general education standard

industrial status	general education						total
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric	intermediate	graduate and above	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
gainfully occupied persons:							
1. employers	0.13	0.79	1.85	1.95	2.31	2.22	0.47
2. employees	13.24	20.79	45.60	40.26	57.69	4.44	17.59
3. own-account workers	10.47	12.94	8.81	12.34	16.92	6.67	11.40
4. unpaid household labour	3.19	2.16	1.55	3.90	0.00	4.45	2.74
(i) sub-total :	27.03	36.68	57.81	58.45	76.92	17.78	32.20
unemployed persons seeking employment:							
5. for the first time	0.33	1.84	6.49	5.19	4.62	0.00	1.16
6. not for the first time	0.64	2.28	4.17	5.19	3.08	2.22	1.43
(ii) sub-total :	0.97	4.12	10.66	10.38	7.70	2.22	2.59
persons not in the labour force:							
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	25.11	20.00	6.65	3.90	3.85	20.00	22.28
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.26	0.88	2.63	1.30	5.38	0.00	0.61
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.90	0.75	0.46	0.00	0.00	2.22	0.82
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	45.06	37.19	21.33	25.32	6.15	55.56	40.95
(iii) sub-total :	71.33	58.82	31.07	30.52	15.38	77.78	64.66
11. not recorded	0.67	0.38	0.46	0.65	0.00	2.22	0.55
(iv) total :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(11,704)	(7,725)	(647)	(154)	(130)	(45)	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND GENERAL EDUCATION

(b) base : persons of each industrial status

industrial status	general education						total	no. of sample persons
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric	intermediate	graduate and above	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
gainfully occupied persons:								
1. employers	15.79	64.21	12.63	3.16	3.16	1.05	100.00	(95)
2. employees	43.17	44.73	8.22	1.73	2.09	0.06	100.00	(3,590)
3. own-account workers	52.66	42.99	2.45	0.82	0.95	0.13	100.00	(2,326)
4. unpaid household labour	66.84	29.93	1.79	1.08	0.00	0.36	100.00	(558)
(i) sub-total :	48.16	43.14	5.69	1.37	1.52	0.12	100.00	(6,569)
unemployed persons seeking employment:								
5. for the first time	16.46	59.91	17.72	3.38	2.53	0.00	100.00	(237)
6. not for the first time	25.77	60.49	9.28	2.75	1.37	0.34	100.00	(291)
(ii) sub-total :	21.59	60.23	13.07	3.03	1.89	0.19	100.00	(528)
persons not in the labour force:								
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	64.63	33.98	0.95	0.13	0.11	0.20	100.00	(4,547)
8. rentiers and pensioners	24.80	54.40	13.60	1.60	5.60	0.00	100.00	(125)
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	62.87	34.73	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.60	100.00	(167)
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	63.10	34.38	1.65	0.47	0.10	0.30	100.00	(8,356)
(iii) sub-total :	63.26	34.44	1.52	0.36	0.15	0.27	100.00	(13,195)
11. not recorded	69.93	25.66	2.65	0.88	0.00	0.88	100.00	(113)
12. total	57.36	37.86	3.17	0.75	0.64	0.22	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (14) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSES AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(a) base : persons of each household expenditure class

industrial status	expenditure classes (in rupees per month)								total
	upto 50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-500	501-1000	above 1000	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
gainfully occupied persons:									
1. employers	0.22	0.27	0.74	0.81	0.46	1.40	5.66	0.00	0.47
2. employees	20.92	17.30	15.89	13.96	14.98	23.25	27.36	19.14	17.59
3. own-account workers	16.39	12.09	8.02	6.70	7.55	6.51	2.83	12.96	11.40
4. unpaid household labour	2.36	3.20	2.55	3.20	1.86	0.00	6.60	0.00	2.74
(i) sub-total :	39.89	32.86	27.20	24.67	24.85	31.16	42.45	32.10	32.20
unemployed person seeking employment:									
5. for the first time	0.75	1.02	1.44	1.75	2.09	2.33	0.00	0.00	1.16
6. not for the first time	1.59	1.49	1.38	1.25	0.70	0.00	0.00	3.09	1.43
(ii) sub-total :	2.34	2.51	2.82	3.00	2.79	2.33	0.00	3.09	2.59
persons not in the labour force:									
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	20.89	23.04	23.19	21.12	22.42	17.21	15.09	24.07	22.28
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.52	0.41	0.80	1.00	0.70	1.40	0.00	1.85	0.61
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	2.16	0.49	0.35	0.19	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.82
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	33.68	40.26	44.86	49.44	48.43	47.43	42.46	38.27	40.95
(iii) sub-total :	57.25	64.20	69.20	71.75	71.78	66.04	57.55	64.81	64.66
11. not recorded	0.52	0.43	0.78	0.58	0.58	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.55
12. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(4,954)	(7,375)	(5,136)	(1,596)	(861)	(215)	(106)	(162)	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (14) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSES AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(b) base : persons of each industrial status

industrial status	expenditure classes (in rupees per month)								total	no. of sample persons
	up to 50	51–100	101–200	201–300	301–500	501–1000	above 1000	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
gainfully occupied persons:										
1. employers	11.58	21.05	40.00	13.68	4.21	3.16	6.32	0.00	100.00	(95)
2. employees	28.86	35.55	22.73	6.21	3.59	1.39	0.81	0.86	100.00	(3,590)
3. own-account workers	34.91	38.36	17.71	4.60	2.79	0.60	0.13	0.90	100.00	(2,326)
4. unpaid household labour	20.97	42.29	23.48	9.14	2.87	0.00	1.25	0.00	100.00	(558)
(i) sub-total :	30.08	36.89	21.27	6.00	3.26	1.02	0.69	0.79	100.00	(6,569)
unemployed persons seeking employment:										
5. for the first time	15.61	31.66	31.22	11.81	7.59	2.11	0.00	0.00	100.00	(237)
6. not for the first time	27.15	37.80	24.40	6.87	2.06	0.00	0.00	1.72	100.00	(291)
(ii) sub-total :	21.97	35.03	27.46	9.09	4.55	0.95	0.00	0.95	100.00	(528)
persons not in the labour force:										
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	22.76	37.38	26.19	7.41	4.24	0.81	0.35	0.86	100.00	(4,547)
8. rentiers and pensioners	20.80	24.00	32.80	12.80	4.80	2.40	0.00	2.40	100.00	(125)
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	64.06	21.56	10.78	1.80	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.60	100.00	(167)
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	19.98	35.54	27.57	9.44	4.99	1.22	0.54	0.74	100.00	(8356)
(iii) sub-total :	21.49	35.88	26.93	8.68	4.68	1.08	0.46	0.80	100.00	(13,195)
11. not recorded	23.01	28.32	35.41	7.96	4.42	0.88	0.00	0.00	100.00	(113)
12. total :	24.28	36.14	25.17	7.82	4.22	1.05	0.52	0.80	100.00	(20,405)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (15) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND TYPES OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

(a) base : persons of each industrial status

type of migrants or non-migrants	industrial status								total
	gainfully occupied persons					unemployed persons seeking employment			
	employers	employees	own-account workers	unpaid household labour	sub-total	for the first time	not for the first time	sub-total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
non-migrants									
1. local persons	69.47	46.46	61.61	70.61	54.21	43.46	47.77	45.84	53.59
2. temporary visitors	0.00	5.16	3.05	2.15	4.08	5.06	4.47	4.73	4.13
(i) sub-total :	69.47	51.62	64.66	72.76	58.29	48.52	52.24	50.57	57.72
migrants from									
3. rural area of the same state	4.21	21.67	15.35	10.93	18.27	10.97	12.37	11.74	17.78
4. urban area of the same state	5.26	7.91	3.78	5.20	6.18	2.95	4.12	3.60	5.99
5. rural area of a different state	3.16	7.02	2.92	1.97	5.08	2.11	2.40	2.27	4.88
6. urban area of a different state	0.00	1.42	0.35	0.54	0.94	2.11	1.03	1.52	0.99
7. East Pakistan as displaced persons	8.42	5.24	5.07	2.15	4.96	12.66	9.62	10.98	5.41
8. West Pakistan as displaced persons	3.16	2.98	5.76	1.43	3.84	4.22	6.19	5.30	3.94
9. other places	4.21	0.89	0.86	0.54	0.90	0.42	0.69	0.57	0.87
(ii) sub-total :	28.42	47.13	34.09	22.76	40.17	35.44	36.42	35.98	39.86
10. not recorded	2.11	1.25	1.25	4.48	1.54	16.04	11.34	13.45	2.42
11. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(95)	(3,590)	(2,326)	(558)	(6,569)	(237)	(291)	(528)	(7,097)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (15) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND TYPES OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

(b) base : persons in the labour force belonging to each type of migrants or non-migrants

type of migrants or non-migrnta	industrial status								total	no. of sample persons
	gainfully occupied persons					unemployed persons seeking employment				
	employers	employees	own-account workers	unpaid house-hold labour	sub-total	for the first time	not for the first time	sub-total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
non-migrants:										
1. local persons	1.74	43.86	37.68	10.36	93.64	2.71	3.65	6.36	100.00	(3,803)
2. temporary visitors	0.00	63.14	24.23	4.10	91.47	4.09	4.44	8.53	100.00	(293)
(i) sub-total :	1.61	45.24	36.72	9.91	93.48	2.81	3.71	6.52	100.00	(4,096)
migrants from:										
3. rural area of the same state	0.32	61.65	28.29	4.83	95.09	2.06	2.85	4.91	100.00	(1,262)
4. urban area of the same state	1.18	66.82	20.71	6.82	95.53	1.65	2.82	4.47	100.00	(425)
5. rural area of a different state	0.87	72.83	19.65	3.18	96.53	1.45	2.02	3.47	100.00	(346)
6. urban area of a different state	0.00	72.86	11.43	4.28	88.57	7.14	4.29	11.43	100.00	(70)
7. East Pakistan as displaced persons	2.08	48.96	30.73	3.13	84.90	7.81	7.29	15.10	100.00	(384)
8. West Pakistan as displaced persons	1.07	38.21	47.86	2.86	90.00	3.57	6.43	10.00	100.00	(280)
9. other places	6.45	51.61	32.26	4.84	95.16	1.61	3.23	4.84	100.00	(62)
(ii) sub-total :	0.95	59.81	28.03	4.49	93.28	2.97	3.75	6.72	100.00	(2,829)
10. not recorded	1.16	26.16	16.86	14.54	58.72	22.09	19.19	41.28	100.00	(172)
11. total :	1.34	50.59	32.77	7.86	92.56	3.34	4.10	7.44	100.00	(7,097)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (16) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND AREA FROM WHERE MIGRATED

base : migrants of each industrial status

area from where migrated	industrial status								total
	gainfully occupied persons					unemployed persons seeking employment			
	employers	employees	own-account workers	unpaid house-hold labour	sub-total	for the first time	not for the first time	sub-total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. rural area of the same state	14.81	45.99	45.02	48.04	45.47	30.96	33.96	32.62	44.62
2. urban area of the same state	18.52	16.79	11.10	22.83	15.38	8.33	11.32	10.00	15.02
3. rural area of a different state	11.11	14.89	8.58	8.66	12.66	5.95	6.60	6.32	12.23
4. urban area of a different state	0.00	3.01	1.00	2.36	2.35	5.95	2.83	4.21	2.47
5. East Pakistan as displaced persons	29.64	11.11	14.88	9.45	12.35	35.72	26.42	30.53	13.57
6. West Pakistan as displaced persons	11.11	6.32	16.90	6.30	9.55	11.90	16.98	14.74	9.90
7. other places	14.81	1.89	2.52	2.36	2.24	1.19	1.89	1.58	2.19
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(27)	(1,629)	(793)	(127)	(2,639)	(84)	(106)	(190)	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (17) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AREA FROM WHERE MIGRATED AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION

(a) base : migrants in the labour force having each type of reason for migration

area from where migrated	reasons of migration					total
	unemployment	partial unemployment	uncongenial occupation	further studies	other reasons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. rural area of the same state	59.7	53.85	56.84	54.76	29.59	44.62
2. urban area of the same state	13.6[illegible]	15.38	20.00	11.91	15.88	15.02
3. rural area of a different state	18.68	24.62	7.37	2.38	6.16	12.23
4. urban area of a different state	2.03	0.00	2.11	7.14	2.97	2.47
5. East Pakistan as displaced persons	3.64	1.54	11.58	19.05	23.20	13.57
6. West Pakistan as displaced persons	0.17	0.77	1.05	0.00	20.02	9.90
7. other places	2.03	3.84	1.05	4.76	2.18	2.19
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(1,183)	(130)	(95)	(42)	(1,379)	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (17) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AREA FROM WHERE MIGRATED AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION

(b) base : migrants in the labour force from each area of migration

area from where migrated	reasons of migration						no. of sample persons
	unemployment	partial unemployment	uncongenial occupation	further studies	other reasons	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. rural area of the same state	56.02	5.55	4.28	1.82	32.33	100.00	(1,262)
2. urban area of the same state	38.12	4.70	4.47	1.18	15.53	100.00	(425)
3. rural area of a different state	63.87	9.25	2.02	0.29	24.57	100.00	(346)
4. urban area of a different state	34.29	0.00	2.86	4.28	58.57	100.00	(70)
5. East Pakistan as displaced persons	11.20	0.52	2.86	2.08	83.34	100.00	(384)
6. West Pakistan as displaced persons	0.71	0.36	0.36	0.00	98.57	100.00	(280)
7. other places	38.71	8.06	1.61	3.22	48.40	100.00	(62)
8. total	41.82	4.60	3.36	1.48	48.74	100.00	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (18) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AREA FROM WHERE MIGRATED AND RANGES OF DURATION OF MIGRATION

(a) base : migrants in the labour force having each range of duration of migration

area from where migrated	ranges of duration of migration								total
	up to 6 months	6 months–1 year	1 year–2 years	2 years–4 years	4 years–6 years	6 years–10 years	10 years–15 years	above 15 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. rural area of the same state	43.33	40.00	41.55	30.94	20.79	55.05	59.91	60.96	44.62
2. urban area of the same state	25.83	39.09	19.32	9.46	9.79	15.38	19.40	14.01	15.02
3. rural area of a different state	10.00	11.82	16.43	9.21	6.01	12.74	11.64	17.64	12.23
4. urban area of a different state	6.67	0.91	3.38	1.28	1.72	1.92	3.45	2.98	2.47
5. East Pakistan as displaced persons	11.67	6.36	18.84	44.25	22.51	4.81	0.00	0.00	13.57
6. West Pakistan as displaced persons	0.83	0.00	0.48	4.60	37.80	9.62	0.00	0.00	9.90
7. other places	1.67	1.82	0.00	0.26	1.38	0.48	5.60	4.41	2.19
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(120)	(110)	(207)	(391)	(582)	(416)	(232)	(771)	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (18) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AREA FROM WHERE MIGRATED AND RANGES OF DURATION OF MIGRATION

(b) base : migrants in the labour force from each area of migration

area form where migrated	ranges of duration of migration								total	no. of sample persons
	up to 6 months	6 months–1 year	1 year–2 years	2 years–4 years	4 years–6 years	6 years–10 years	10 years–15 years	above 15 years		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. rural area of the same state	4.12	3.49	6.81	9.59	9.59	18.15	11.01	37.24	100.00	(1,262)
2. urban area of the same state	7.29	10.12	9.41	8.71	13.41	15.06	10.59	24.51	100.00	(425)
3. rural area of a different state	3.46	3.76	9.83	10.40	10.12	15.32	7.80	39.31	100.00	(346)
4. urban area of a different state	11.43	1.43	10.00	7.14	14.29	11.43	11.43	32.85	100.00	(70)
5. East Pakistan as displaced persons	3.64	1.82	10.16	45.05	34.11	5.22	0.00	0.00	100.00	(384)
6. West Pakistan as displaced persons	0.36	0.00	0.36	6.43	78.57	14.28	0.00	0.00	100.00	(280)
7. other places	3.22	3.23	0.00	1.61	12.90	3.23	20.97	54.84	100.00	(62)
8. total	4.24	3.89	7.32	13.82	20.57	14.70	8.20	27.26	100.00	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (19) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY REASONS FOR MIGRATION AND RANGES OF DURATION OF MIGRATION

(a) base : migrants in the labour force having each range of duration of migration

reason for migration	ranges of duration of migration								total
	up to 6 months	6 months–1 year	1 year–2 years	2 years–4 years	4 years–6 years	6 years–10 years	10 years–15 years	above 15 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7()	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. unemployment	49.16	53.63	45.89	32.23	21.48	54.32	44.84	50.46	41.82
2. partial unemployment	2.50	7.27	4.35	1.53	2.75	5.53	6.03	6.61	4.60
3. uncongenial occupation	5.00	4.55	3.86	2.56	2.06	3.85	5.17	3.37	3.36
4. further studies	1.67	0.00	0.97	2.05	1.37	1.44	1.29	1.69	1.48
5. other reasons	41.67	34.55	44.93	61.63	72.34	34.86	42.67	37.87	48.74
6. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(120)	(110)	(207)	(391)	(582)	(416)	(232)	(771)	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (19) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY REASONS FOR MIGRATION AND RANGES OF DURATION OF MIGRATION

(b) base : migrants in the labour force having each type of reason for migration

reason for migration	ranges of duration of migration								total	no. of sample persons
	up to 6 months	6 months– 1 year	1 year– 2 years	2 years– 4 years	4 years– 6 years	6 years– 10 years	10 years– 15 years	above 15 years		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. unemployment	4.99	4.99	8.03	10.65	10.57	19.10	8.79	32.88	100.00	(1,183)
2. partial unemployment	2.31	6.15	6.92	4.62	12.31	17.69	10.77	39.23	100.00	(130)
3. uncongenial occupation	6.32	5.26	8.42	10.54	12.63	16.83	12.63	27.37	100.00	(95)
4. further studies	4.76	0.00	4.76	19.05	19.05	14.29	7.14	30.95	100.00	(42)
5. other reasons	3.63	2.76	6.74	17.48	30.53	10.51	7.18	21.17	100.00	(1,379)
6. total	4.24	3.89	7.32	13.82	20.57	14.70	8.20	27.26	100.00	(2,829)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (20) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

(a) base : gainfully occupied persons belonging to each industry

(b) base : persons of each industrial status

industry	(a) industrial status				(a) total	(a) no. of sample persons	(b) industrial status				(b) total
	employers	employees	own-account workers	unpaid household labour			employers	employees	own-account workers	unpaid household labour	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.96	24.53	46.63	25.88	100.00	(742)	23.16	5.07	14.88	34.40	11.30
2. mining and quarrying	0.00	96.64	3.36	0.00	100.00	(119)	0.00	3.20	0.17	0.00	1.81
3. manufacture	1.77	60.07	30.04	8.12	100.00	(2,094)	38.95	35.05	27.04	30.46	31.87
4. construction	0.51	56.87	40.10	1.52	100.00	(197)	1.05	3.18	3.40	0.54	3.00
5. electricity, water, gas and sanitary services	0.00	80.68	14.77	4.55	100.00	(88)	0.00	1.98	0.56	0.72	1.34
6. distributive services	2.29	25.32	62.23	10.16	100.00	(1,181)	28.42	8.33	31.60	21.51	17.98
7. transport, storage and communication	0.00	71.07	28.48	0.45	100.00	(660)	0.00	13.06	8.08	0.54	10.05
9. other services not covered above	0.48	73.48	22.21	3.83	100.00	(1,463)	7.37	29.94	13.97	10.04	22.27
9. not recorded	4.00	28.00	28.00	40.00	100.00	(25)	1.05	0.19	0.30	1.79	0.38
10. total	1.45	54.65	35.41	8.49	100.00	(6,569)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (21) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND INCOME GROUPS

(a) base : gainfully occupied persons of each income group

industry	income groups (in rupees per month)										total
	up to 25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-500	501-1000	above 1000	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	20.38	6.20	2.82	1.63	4.93	5.43	4.55	5.88	5.00	32.67	11.30
2. mining and quarrying	0.51	5.51	0.96	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	1.81
3. manufacture	32.21	29.47	39.62	28.72	24.65	13.95	20.45	17.65	20.00	24.26	31.87
4. construction	4.20	3.50	1.92	1.63	1.41	1.55	2.27	5.88	0.00	1.49	3.00
5. electricity, water, gas, and sanitary services	1.11	2.00	1.03	1.83	0.70	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	1.34
6. distributive services	14.00	20.40	16.92	19.35	25.35	25.58	45.46	29.41	70.00	21.04	17.98
7. transport, storage and communication	5.64	8.64	15.77	21.39	15.49	13.18	6.82	0.00	0.00	1.73	10.05
8. other services not covered above	21.77	23.97	20.83	24.64	27.47	38.76	20.45	41.18	5.00	14.11	22.27
9. not recorded	0.18	0.31	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.47	0.38
10. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(2,164)	(1,598)	(1,560)	(491)	(142)	(129)	(44)	(17)	(20)	(404)	(6,569)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (21) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND INCOME GROUPS

(b) base : gainfully occupied persons belonging to each industry

industry	income groups (in rupees per month)										total	no. of sample persons
	up to 25	26–50	51–100	101–150	151–200	201–300	301–500	501–1000	above 1000	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	59.44	13.34	5.93	1.08	0.94	0.94	0.27	0.13	0.13	17.80	100.00	(742)
2. mining and quarrying	9.24	73.95	12.61	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	100.00	(119)
3. manufacture	33.29	22.49	29.52	6.73	1.67	0.86	0.43	0.14	0.19	4.68	100.00	(2,094)
4. construction	46.18	28.42	15.23	4.06	1.02	1.02	0.51	0.51	0.00	3.05	100.00	(197)
5. electricity, water, gas and sanitary services	27.27	36.36	18.18	10.23	1.14	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	100.00	(88)
6. distributive services	25.67	27.60	22.36	8.04	3.05	2.79	1.69	0.42	1.19	7.19	100.00	(1,181)
7. transport, storage and communication	18.48	20.92	37.27	15.91	3.33	2.58	0.45	0.00	0.00	1.06	100.00	(660)
8. other service not covered above	32.19	26.18	22.21	8.27	2.67	3.42	0.62	0.48	0.07	3.89	100.00	(1,463)
9. not recorded	16.00	20.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.00	100.00	(25)
10. total	32.94	24.33	23.75	7.47	2.16	1.96	0.68	0.26	0.30	6.15	100.00	(6,569)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (22) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND TYPES OF EMPLOYER

(a) base : employees having each type of employer

general education	types of employer			total
	government	non-government	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	20.53	49.57	63.29	43.17
2. literate but below matric	48.91	43.76	34.18	44.73
3. matric	19.81	4.81	2.53	8.22
4. intermediate	4.23	1.01	0.00	1.73
5. graduate and above	6.52	0.78	0.00	2.09
6. not recorded.	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.06
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(828)	(2,683)	(79)	(3,590)

(b) base : employees of each general education standard

general education	types of employer			total	no. of sample persons
	government	non-government	not recorded		
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. illiterate	10.97	85.81	3.22	100.00	(1,550)
2. literate but below matric	25.22	73.10	1.68	100.00	(1,606)
3. matric	55.59	43.73	0.68	100.00	(295)
4. intermediate	56.45	43.55	0.00	100.00	(62)
5. graduate and above	72.00	28.00	0.00	100.00	(75)
6. not recorded.	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(2)
7. total	23.06	74.74	2.20	100.00	(3,590)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (23) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS IN EACH INDUSTRY BY INTENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT

industry	intensity of employment								total
	nil	less than quarter	quarter	half	three quarters	sub-total (cols. 2–6)	full	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.26	4.68	3.40	11.49	4.26	28.09	71.48	0.43	100.00
2. mining and quarrying	0.84	0.84	0.00	7.56	2.52	11.76	88.24	0.00	100.00
3. manufacture	2.38	3.05	4.76	10.86	12.24	33.29	65.90	0.81	100.00
4. construction	6.57	14.65	16.67	16.67	10.61	65.17	34.33	0.50	100.00
5. electricity, water, gas and sanitary services	2.22	1.11	2.22	4.44	2.22	12.21	87.79	0.00	100.00
6. distributive services	1.78	2.03	2.11	6.18	6.85	18.95	80.71	0.34	100.00
7. transport, storage and communication	2.27	1.21	5.00	10.91	8.18	27.57	72.13	0.30	100.00
8. other services not covered above	3.02	3.50	1.99	5.15	3.91	17.57	82.29	0.14	100.00
9. total	2.86	3.23	3.74	8.76	7.73	26.32	72.93	0.75	100.00

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (24) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INTENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

income group (in rupees)	intensity of employment								total
	nil	less than quarter	quarter	half	three quarters	sub-total (cols. 2–6)	full	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. up to 25	62.76	85.85	73.58	57.30	31.50	56.13	24.93	—	32.94
2. 26— 50	5.85	5.66	15.85	27.08	30.51	21.56	25.60	—	24.33
3. 51— 100	4.26	1.89	5.28	8.51	24.61	11.50	28.44	—	23.75
4. 101— 150	2.13	0.00	0.41	1.04	7.87	2.95	9.18	—	7.47
5. 151— 200	1.06	0.47	0.81	0.00	1.38	0.69	2.69	—	2.16
6. 201— 300	1.60	0.47	0.41	0.35	0.39	0.52	2.50	—	1.96
7. 301— 500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.06	0.92	—	0.68
8. 501—1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.06	0.31	—	0.26
9. above 1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.30
10. not recorded	22.34	5.66	3.66	5.38	3.74	6.53	5.01	100.00	6.15
11. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(188)	(212)	(246)	(576)	(508)	(1,730)	(4,793)	(49)	(6,572)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (25) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNDEREMPLOYED GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY INTENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND REASON FOR UNDEREMPLOYMENT

reason for underemployment	intensity of employment					total	no. of sample persons
	nil	less than quarter	quarter	half	three quarters		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) base : underemployed gainfully occupied persons having each type of reason for underemployment							
1. disability to accept work for illness	24.68	9.49	10.13	22.78	32.92	100.00	(316)
2. domestic reasons	6.93	7.92	11.88	22.77	50.50	100.00	(101)
3. fall in production due to lack of materials and equipments	6.78	5.08	11.86	27.12	49.16	100.00	(59)
4. fall in demand	1.97	12.47	18.16	39.83	27.57	100.00	(457)
5. industrial disputes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	(2)
6. slack season	11.02	19.77	17.51	33.90	17.80	100.00	(354)
7. other reasons	10.55	10.09	11.47	37.39	30.50	100.00	(436)
8. not recorded	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(5)
9. total	10.86	12.24	14.21	33.32	29.37	100.00	(1,730)
(b) base : underemployed gainfully occupied persons with each degree of intensity of employment							
1. disability to accept work for illness	41.49	14.15	13.01	12.50	20.47	18.26	
2. domestic reasons	3.72	3.77	4.88	3.99	10.04	5.83	
3. fall in production due to lack of materials and equipments	2.13	1.42	2.85	2.78	5.71	3.40	
4. fall in demand	4.79	26.89	33.73	31.60	24.81	26.43	
5. slack season	20.74	33.02	25.20	20.83	12.40	20.46	
6. industrial disputes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.12	
7. other reasons	24.47	20.75	20.33	28.30	26.18	25.21	
8. not recorded	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
no. of sample persons	(188)	(212)	(246)	(576)	(508)	(1,730)	

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (26) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPES AND EDUCATION

general education	technical or professional qualification[1]	unemployed persons seeking employment		
		for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. illiterate	A	12.66	16.49	14.77
	B	3.80	9.28	6.82
	i) sub-total	16.46	25.77	21.59
2. literate but below matric	A	43.45	28.87	35.42
	B	16.46	29.21	23.48
	C	0.00	2.41	1.33
	ii) sub-total	59.91	60.49	60.23
3. matric	A	13.51	3.10	7.76
	B	2.95	3.78	3.41
	C	0.84	1.37	1.14
	D	0.42	1.03	0.76
	iii) sub-total	17.72	9.28	13.07
4. intermediate	A	2.12	2.07	2.08
	B	0.42	0.34	0.38
	C	0.84	0.00	0.38
	D	0.00	0.34	0.19
	iv) sub-total	3.38	2.75	3.03
5. graduate and above	A	1.69	1.03	1.32
	B	0.42	0.00	0.19
	C	0.00	0.00	0.00
	D	0.42	0.34	0.38
	v) sub-total	2.53	1.37	1.89
6. not recorded		0.00	0.34	0.19
7. total	A	73.43	51.56	61.35
	B	24.05	42.61	34.28
	C	1.68	3.78	2.85
	D	0.84	1.71	1.33
	not recorded	0.00	0.34	0.19
	vi) total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons		(237)	(291)	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

[1] *Technical or professional qualification:*

A. no technical or professional qualification;

B. professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma and not covered by C;

C. certificate or diploma in typing, stenography, nursing, midwifery or pharmacy;

D. degree or equivalent diploma in any technology or profession.

TABLE (27) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPES AND INCOME EXPECTED

range of income expected in rupees per month	unemployed persons seeking employment		
	for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. up to 25	8.02	8.93	8.52
2. 26— 50	29.54	29.55	29.55
3. 51—100	42.60	45.03	43.94
4. 101—150	14.77	10.65	12.50
5. 151—200	1.69	1.72	1.70
6. above 200	0.00	0.34	0.19
7. not recorded	3.38	3.78	3.60
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

number of sample towns = 23 ; number of sample blocks = 212 ; number of sample households = 4,446

TABLE (28) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND INCOME EXPECTED

general education	ranges of income expected (in rupees)							total	no. of sample persons
	up to 25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	above 200	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(a) base : unemployed persons with each range of income expected									
1. illiterate	57.78	38.00	11.44	1.47	0.00	0.00	15.79	21.59	
2. literate but below matric	42.22	58.00	69.07	47.06	44.45	0.00	68.42	60.23	
3. *matric*	0.00	3.33	17.37	27.94	22.22	0.00	10.53	13.07	
4. intermediate	0.00	0.00	1.27	16.18	11.11	0.00	5.26	3.03	
5. graduate and above	0.00	0.00	0.85	7.35	22.22	100.00	0.00	1.89	
6. not recorded	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
no. of sample persons	(45)	(15)	(236)	(68)	(9)	(1)	(19)	(528)	
(b) base : unemployed persons of each general education standard									
1. illiterate	22.81	50.00	23.68	0.88	0.00	0.00	2.63	100.00	(114)
2. literate but below matric	5.97	27.36	51.26	10.06	1.26	0.00	4.09	100.00	(318)
3. matric	0.00	7.25	59.41	27.54	2.90	0.00	2.90	100.00	(69)
4. intermediate	0.00	0.00	18.75	68.75	6.25	0.00	6.25	100.00	(16)
5. graduate and above	0.00	0.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	(10)
6. not recorded	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(1)
7. total	8.52	29.55	43.94	12.50	1.70	0.19	3.60	100.00	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (29) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT AND GENERAL EDUCATION

(a) base : unemployed persons with each type of employment sought

nature of employment sought	general education							no. of sample persons
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric	inter-mediate	graduate and above	not recorded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
as own-account worker:								
1. agricultural production	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(4)
2. animal husbandry	25.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(4)
3. manufacture and handicraft	39.47	57.90	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(38)
4. transport services	0.00	91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(12)
5. trade	13.33	77.78	6.67	0.00	2.22	0.00	100.00	(45)
9. professions and financial transactions	28.00	48.00	12.00	4.00	8.00	0.00	100.00	(25)
(i) sub-total (rows 1–6)	24.22	65.53	7.03	0.78	2.34	0.00	100.00	(128)
as employee:								
7. manual work—unskilled	38.89	59.52	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.80	100.00	(126)
8. ,, ,, —skilled	13.51	78.38	8.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(74)
(ii) sub-total (rows 7 and 8)	29.50	66.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	100.00	(200)
9. non-manual work—administrative, executive and clerical	1.19	35.71	46.43	13.10	3.57	0.00	100.00	(84)
10. ,, ,, —technical and technological	8.70	78.26	4.34	0.00	8.70	0.00	100.00	(23)
11. ,, ,, —medical, surgical etc.	0.00	85.71	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(7)
12. ,, ,, —legal, teaching, writing and the like	0.00	40.00	35.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	(20)
13. ,, ,, —fine arts	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(3)
14. ,, ,, —others	35.90	56.41	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(39)
(iii) sub-total (rows 9–14)	9.66	49.43	28.98	7.95	3.98	0.00	100.00	(176)
(iv) sub-total (rows 7–14)	20.21	58.51	15.43	3.72	1.86	0.27	100.00	(376)
15. not recorded	29.17	58.33	8.33	4.17	0.00	0.00	100.00	(24)
16. total	21.59	60.23	13.07	3.03	1.89	0.19	100.00	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (29) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT AND GENERAL EDUCATION

(b) base : unemployed persons of each general education standard

nature of employment sought	general education						total
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric	inter-mediate	graduate and above	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
as own-account worker:							
1. agricultural production	1.75	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
2. animal husbandry	0.89	0.63	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
3. manufacture and handicraft	13.16	6.92	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20
4. transport services	0.00	3.46	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
5. trade	5.26	11.01	4.35	0.00	10.00	0.00	8.52
6. professions and financial transactions	6.14	3.77	4.35	6.25	20.00	0.00	4.73
(i) sub-total (rows 1–6)	27.20	26.42	13.05	6.25	30.00	0.00	24.24
as employee:							
7. manual work—unskilled	42.98	23.58	1.45	0.00	0.00	100.00	23.85
8. ,, ,, —skilled	8.77	18.24	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.02
(ii) sub-total (rows 7 and 8)	51.75	41.82	10.15	0.00	0.00	100.00	37.87
9. non-manual work—administrative, executive and clerical	0.88	9.43	56.52	68.75	30.00	0.00	15.90
10. ,, ,, —technical and technological	1.75	5.66	1.45	0.00	20.00	0.00	4.36
11. ,, ,, —medical and surgical	0.00	1.89	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
12. ,, ,, —legal, teaching, writing and the like	0.00	2.52	10.14	18.75	20.00	0.00	3.79
13. ,, ,, —fine arts	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
14. ,, ,, —others	12.28	6.92	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.39
(iii) sub-total (rows 9–14)	14.91	27.36	73.90	87.50	70.00	0.00	33.34
(iv) sub-total (rows 7–14)	66.66	69.18	84.05	87.50	70.00	0.00	71.21
15. not recorded	6.14	4.40	2.90	6.25	0.00	0.00	4.55
16. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(114)	(318)	(69)	(16)	(10)	(1)	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (30) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPES AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

nature of employment sought	unemployed persons seeking employment		
	for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
as own-account worker:			
1. agricultural production	0.00	1.37	0.76
2. animal husbandry	0.84	0.69	0.76
3. manufacture and handicrafts	5.49	8.59	7.20
4. transport service	2.11	2.41	2.27
5. trade	5.49	11.00	8.52
6. professions and financial transactions	2.53	6.53	4.73
(i) sub-total (rows 1–6)	16.46	30.59	24.24
as employee:			
7. manual work—unskilled	24.04	23.72	23.85
8. ,, —skilled	12.66	15.12	14.02
(ii) sub-total (rows 7–8)	36.70	38.84	37.87
9. non-manual work—administrative, executive or clerical	21.09	11.68	15.90
10. ,, —technical and technological	3.80	4.81	4.36
11. ,, —medical, surgical etc.	1.27	1.37	1.33
12. ,, —legal, teaching, writing and the like	4.22	3.44	3.79
13. ,, —fine arts	1.27	0.00	0.57
14. ,, —others	11.39	4.12	7.39
(iii) sub-total (rows 9–14)	43.04	25.42	33.34
(iv) sub-total (rows 7–14)	79.74	64.26	71.21
15. not recorded	3.80	5.15	4.55
16. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(237)	(291)	(528)

number of sample towns = 23 ; number of sample blocks = 212 ; number of sample households = 4,446

TABLE (31) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT AND INCOME EXPECTED

(a) base ; unemployed persons with each type of employment sought

nature of employment sought	ranges of income expected (in Rs.)							total	no. of sample persons
	up to 25	26–50	51–100	101–150	151–200	above 200	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
as own-account worker:									
1. agricultural production	0.00	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(4)
2. animal husbandry	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(4)
3. manufacture and handicraft	18.42	21.05	55.27	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(38)
4. transport service	0.00	16.67	41.67	41.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(12)
5. trade	2.22	26.67	37.78	28.89	4.44	0.00	0.00	100.00	(45)
6. professions and financial transactions	12.00	32.00	28.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	100.00	(25)
(i) sub-total (rows 1–6)	8.59	25.78	42.19	19.53	3.13	0.78	0.00	100.00	(128)
as employee									
7. manual work—unskilled	15.87	57.94	25.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	100.00	(126)
8. ,, ,, —skilled	4.06	21.62	68.92	4.05	1.35	0.00	0.00	100.00	(74)
(ii) sub-total (rows 7 and 8)	11.50	44.50	41.50	1.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	100.00	(200)
9. non-manual work—administrative, executive and clerical	2.38	7.14	53.57	32.15	4.76	0.00	0.00	100.00	(84)
10. ,, ,, —technical, and technological	0.00	13.04	73.91	13.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(23)
11. ,, ,, —medical, surgical etc.	0.00	42.86	42.86	14.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(7)
12. ,, ,, —legal, teaching, writing and the like	5.00	20.00	60.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(20)
13. ,, ,, —fine arts	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(3)
14. ,, ,, —others	10.26	43.59	38.46	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(39)
(iii) sub-total (rows 9–14)	3.98	19.32	52.84	21.59	2.27	0.00	0.00	100.00	(176)
(iv) sub-total (rows 7–14)	7.98	32.71	46.81	10.90	1.33	0.00	0.27	100.00	(376)
15. not recorded	16.67	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	100.00	(24)
16. total	8.52	29.55	43.94	12.50	1.70	0.19	3.60	100.00	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (31) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT AND INCOME EXPECTED

(b) base : unemployed persons with each range of income expected

nature of employment sought	ranges of incomes expected (in Rs.)							
	upto 25	26–50	51–100	101–150	151–200	above 200	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
as own-account worker:								
1. agricultural production	0.00	0.64	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
2. animal husbandry	0.00	1.28	0.43	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.76
3. manufacture and handicraft	15.56	5.13	9.05	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20
4. transport service	0.00	1.28	2.16	7.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
5. trade	2.22	7.69	7.33	19.70	22.22	0.00	0.00	8.52
6. professions and financial transactions	6.67	5.13	3.01	7.58	11.11	100.00	0.00	4.73
(i) sub-total (rows 1–6)	24.45	21.15	23.27	37.88	44.44	100.00	0.00	24.24
as employee:								
7. manual work—unskilled	44.44	46.79	13.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	23.85
8. „ „ —skilled	6.67	10.26	21.98	4.54	11.11	0.00	0.00	14.02
(ii) sub-total (rows 7 and 8)	51.11	57.05	35.77	4.54	11.11	0.00	5.26	37.87
9. non-manual work—administrative, executive and clerical	4.44	3.85	19.40	40.91	44.45	0.00	0.00	15.90
10. „ „ —technical and technological	0.00	1.92	7.34	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.36
11. „ „ —medical, surgical etc.	0.00	1.93	1.29	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
12. „ „ —legal, teaching, writing and the like	2.22	2.56	5.17	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.79
13. „ „ —fine arts	0.00	0.64	0.43	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
14. „ „ —others	8.89	10.90	6.47	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.39
(iii) sub-total (rows 9–14)	15.55	21.80	40.10	57.58	44.45	0.00	0.00	33.34
(iv) sub-total (rows 7–14)	66.66	78.85	75.87	62.12	55.56	0.00	5.26	71.21
15. not recorded	8.89	0.00	0.86				94.74	4.55
16. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
number of sample persons	(45)	(156)	(232)	(66)	(9)	(1)	(19)	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (32) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPES AND ATTITUDE TO REGISTRATION

attitude to registration	unemployed persons seeking employment		
	for the first time	not for the first time	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. registered	24.05	25.09	24.62
not registered due to			
2. ignorance	33.75	35.05	34.47
3. remoteness	1.27	0.69	0.95
4. lack of faith	10.55	10.31	10.42
5. indifference	4.22	4.12	4.17
6. ineligibility	2.55	2.06	2.27
7. other reasons	13.50	14.78	14.20
(i) sub-total (rows 2-7)	65.84	67.01	66.48
8. not recorded	10.11	7.90	8.90
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample persons	(237)	(291)	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

TABLE (33) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION AND ATTITUDE TO REGISTRATION

attitude to registration	general education							no. of sample persons
	illiterate	literate but below matric	matric	inter-mediate	graduate and above	not recorded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) base : unemployed persons of each general education standard								
1. registered	14.04	24.53	39.13	43.75	20.00	0.00	24.62	
not registered due to								
2. ignorance	56.14	34.90	5.80	12.50	10.00	0.00	34.47	
3. remoteness	0.00	0.63	2.90	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.95	
4. lack of faith	5.26	10.38	15.94	6.25	40.00	0.00	10.42	
5. indifference	3.51	3.77	7.25	0.00	10.00	0.00	4.17	
6. ineligibility	3.51	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	
7. other reasons	11.40	14.15	15.94	25.00	10.00	100.00	14.20	
(i) sub-total (rows 2–7)	79.82	66.35	47.83	50.00	70.00	100.00	66.48	
8. not recorded	6.14	9.12	13.04	6.25	10.00	0.00	8.90	
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
no. of sample persons	(114)	(318)	(69)	(16)	(10)	(1)	(528)	
(b) base : unemployed persons with each type of attitude to registration								
1. registered	12.31	60.00	20.77	5.38	1.54	0.00	100.00	(130)
not registered due to								
2. ignorance	35.16	60.99	2.20	1.10	0.55	0.00	100.00	(182)
3. remoteness	0.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(5)
4. lack of faith	10.91	60.00	20.00	1.82	7.27	0.00	100.00	(55)
5. indifference	18.18	54.55	22.73	0.00	4.54	0.00	100.00	(22)
6. ineligibility	33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	(12)
7. other reasons	17.34	60.00	14.67	5.33	1.33	1.33	100.00	(75)
(i) sub-total (rows 2–7)	25.93	60.11	9.40	2.28	1.99	0.29	100.00	(351)
8. not recorded	14.89	61.70	19.15	2.13	2.13	0.00	100.00	(47)
9. total	21.59	60.23	13.07	3.03	1.89	0.19	100.00	(528)

number of sample towns=23 ; number of sample blocks=212 ; number of sample households=4,446

APPENDIX 1

COMPARISON OF TWO INDEPENDENT SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES

1. This survey on urban unemployment was the first of its kind to be undertaken by the National Sample Survey. It was in the nature of a try-out intended to reveal the various types of problems arising in surveys of this type. It was not expected to furnish estimates of high precision.

2. As with other surveys conducted by the NSS, the total sample was divided into two independent sub-samples, each capable of furnishing valid estimates. The number of sample towns in sub-sample I was 12 and it was 11 in sub-sample II. In some of the strata the number of sample towns represented in the two sub-samples was not the same. In the strata where the number of towns was not even, the number of towns finding a place in one sub-sample had to be one more or one less than in the other sub-sample. Nevertheless some idea of precision of the estimates can be had by comparing the two sub-sample estimates.

3. In the set of tables given below, a comparison has been made between the estimates obtained from the two sub-samples separately. A few important characteristics have been selected for comparison.

Table A.1 : Percentage distribution by age-groups.
Table A.2 : Percentage distribution by industrial status.
Table A.3 : Percentage distribution by economic status.
Table A.4 : Percentage distribution by general education.
Table A.5 : Percentage distribution by monthly household expenditure.

4. It will be observed from columns (2) and (3) in the annexed tables that the two sub-sample estimates are of the same order. In a good number of cases, however, the estimates may not be considered satisfactory if high precision is required. This is particularly true of estimates of cell frequencies in two-way distributions which have been generally given in the Statistical Tables.

5. The combined estimates shown in col (4) of the tables have not been derived by combining the two sub-sample estimates but they have been calculated directly from all the sample units taken together. This explains why, in some cases, the combined estimate does not lie between the two sub-sample estimates.

TABLE A.1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS FOR TWO SUB-SAMPLES

age-groups (in years)	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined sub-sample estimates
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. 0— 6	20.10	19.20	19.61
2. 7—15	20.58	21.24	20.95
3. 16—17	3.69	3.59	3.61
4. 18—21	8.29	8.61	8.46
5. 22—26	10.10	9.74	9.94
6. 27—36	14.06	14.59	14.40
7. 37—46	9.67	10.00	9.91
8. 47—56	7.10	6.79	6.87
9. 57—61	2.75	2.62	2.66
10. 62 & above	3.66	3.62	3.59
11. total	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample towns	12	11	23
no. of sample blocks	110	102	212
no. of sample households	2,394	2,052	4,446
no. of persons in the sample	10,812	9,593	20,405

TABLE A.2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS FOR TWO SUB-SAMPLES

industrial status	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined sub-sample estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
gainfully occupied persons:			
1. employers	0.36	0.56	0.47
2. employees	16.22	18.54	17.59
3. own-account workers	12.57	10.05	11.40
4. unpaid household labour	3.34	1.92	2.74
(i) sub-total :	32.49	31.07	32.20
unemployed:			
5. for the first time	0.98	1.48	1.16
6. not for the first time	1.19	1.76	1.43
(ii) sub-total :	2.17	3.24	2.59
7. family members engaged in domestic work only	22.95	21.71	22.28
8. rentiers and pensioners	0.65	0.67	0.61
9. beggars and persons living on charities and remittances	0.71	1.02	0.82
10. old and infirm persons, children and students	40.68	41.55	40.95
(iii) sub-total :	64.99	64.95	64.66
11. not recorded	0.35	0.74	0.55
12. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE A.3 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS FOR TWO SUB-SAMPLES

economic status	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined sub-sample estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. earners	26.17	26.16	26.26
2. earning dependents	8.15	7.45	8.00
3. non-earning dependents	65.49	66.20	65.56
4. not recorded	0.19	0.19	0.18
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE A.4 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR TWO SUB-SAMPLES

general education	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined sub-sample estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. illiterate	64.69	48.47	57.36
2. literate but below matric	31.96	45.08	37.86
3. matric	2.15	4.33	3.17
4. intermediate	0.54	1.02	0.75
5. graduate and above	0.52	0.81	0.64
6. not recorded	0.14	0.29	0.22
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE A.5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSES FOR TWO SUB-SAMPLES

expenditure class (in Rs.)	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined sub-sample estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. up to 50	27.47	20.66	24.28
2. 51— 100	38.28	33.04	36.14
3. 101— 200	22.33	29.02	25.17
4. 201— 300	6.53	9.38	7.82
5. 301— 500	3.47	4.89	4.22
6. 501—1000	0.57	1.58	1.05
7. above 1000	0.25	0.92	0.52
8. not recorded	1.10	0.51	0.80
9. total:	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1953-54

Preliminary Employment Survey : Urban Areas : September 1953

[1] identification		[2] general particular of household				[3] investigator: 1. name..................
1. zone-State		1. household size: male		9. h.h. industry occupation		....2. roll no.... 3. date survey..............
2. stratum		2. ,, female		10. land possessed (acre 00.00)		4. signature..............................
3. sample town		3. ,, total		11. religion		5. date schedule despatched.................
4. sample block		4. no. of earners		12. mother tongue		[4] inspector: 1. name......................
5. fraction code		5. ,, earning dep.		13. informants' willingness		2. date of inspection ....
6. priority		6. non-earning dep.		14. informants' ability		3. date of scrutiny.........................
7. s.h.h. no.		7. expenditure code(a)		15. name of head..................		4. signature...............................
		8. income code(b)				5. date schedule despatched.................

[5] demographic and employment details

as on date of survey......................									during month ended on..............									as on date of survey........			
																		if unemployed			
serial no.	relation to head	sex: m-1, f-2	age last birth day	marital status (c)	education (d)	migration (e)	why migrated (g)	economic status (h)	principal-1 subsidiary-2	industrial status (i)	employer: govt.-1 non govt.-2	duration of ind. status (f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	intensity of employment (j)	why under-employed (k)	income code(b)	registration code(l)	why un-employed(k)	employment sought (m)	income code(b) (expected)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)

(a): *expenditure code:* 0-50 (0); 51-100 (1); 101-200 (2); 201-300 (3); 301-400 (4); 401-500 (5); 501-700 (6) 701-1000 (7), 1001-1500 (8); above 1500 (9).

(b): *income code:* 0-25 (01); 26-50 (02); 51-75 (11); 76-100 (12); 101-150 (21); 151-200 (22); 201-250 (31); 251-300 (32); 301-350 (41); 351-400 (42); 401-500 (50); 501-700 (60); 701-1000 (70);1001-1500 (80); above 1500(90).

(c): *marital status:* single-1, married-2, widowed-3, divorced-4, separated-5.

(d): *education code:* 2 digited—*left digit:* illiterate (0), literate but below primary (1), primary (2), middle (3), matric (4), intermediate (5), graduate-arts & commerce (6), graduate—science (7), postgraduate—arts & commerce (8), post-graduate—science (9).

right digit: no technical or professional qualification (o), professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalente diplomai (1), typing, stenography diploma or certificate holder (2), nursing, midwifery and pharmacy diploma or certificat holders (3), degree or equivalent diploma holder in engineering (4), agriculture (5), medicine (6), banking, insurance, audit, accounts (7), law (8), other technology or profession (9).

[6] employment position a year ago from date of survey......

serial no. in bl. 5	weeks unemployed during last year	economic status (h)	principal-1 subsidiary-2	industrial status (i)	employer: govt.-1 non-govt-2	duration of ind. status (f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	intensity of employment (j)	why under-employed (k)	income code (b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

[7] time lag between completion of education & first employment of graduates & under-graduates

serial no.	serial no. in bl. 5	years since education competed(f)	interval: first employment (f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	income code (b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

[8] total cash receipts during last month ended on ......

seria no.	type of receipts	amount (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	earned income	
2.	rents	
3.	pensions	
4.	loans taken	
5.	sale of assets	
6.	past savings	
7.	charities	
8.	remittances	
9.	others	
10.	total	

list of code nos. (contd):

(e): *migration code—2 digited*

left digit: local (0), temporary visitor (1), migrant from rural area of same state (2), urban area of same state (3), rural area of different state (4), urban area of diffe rent state (6), East Pakistan as D.P. (6), West Pakistan as D.P. (7), other migrants (8).
right digit: use duration code.

(f) *duration code*: nil (0), 3months (1), 6 months (2), 1 year (3), 2 years (4), 4 years (5), 6 years (6), 10 years (7), 15 years (8), above 15 years (9).

(g) *why migrated*: unemployment (1), partial unemployment (2), occupation not congenial (3), further studies not possible (4), other reasons (5), does not arise (6).

(h) ***economic status:*** earner ((1); earning dependent (2); nonearning dependent (3).

(i) *industrial status:* employer (1), employee (2), own account (3), unpaid h.h. labour (4), unemployed seeking employment for the first time (5), other unemployed seeking employment (i.e. excluding 5) (6), family member engaged in domestic work only (7), rentiers, pensioners (8), beggars and persons living on charities and remittances (9), old, infirm, child, student (0).

(j) *intensity of employment*:no work (0), less than quarter (1), quarter (2), half (3), three quaters (4), full (5).

(k): *why underemployed:* disability to accept work for-illness (0), domestic reasons (1) ; fall in production due to-lack of materials and equipments (2), fall in demand (3), slack season (4), policy, political & other reasons not known (5); industrial disputes (6), other reasons (7).

(l) *registration code:* registered (1) not registered due to—ignorance (2) , remoteness (3), lack of faith (4), indifference (5), in-eligibility (6), other reasons (7).

(m) *employment sought: seeking to start own business*: agricultural production (1), animal husbandry(2), other manufacture and handicrafts (3). transport service (4), trade (5), professions and financial transactions (6).

seeking to obtain employment as employee: unskilled manual work (8). skilled manual work (artisan) (9), administrative, executive or clerical work, including accounts and typing etc. (10), nonmanual work —technical and technological (11), nonmanual work—medical, surgical , etc. (12), nonmanual work—legal, teaching, writing and the like (13), nonmanual work fine arts, including production of cinema films, theatrical performances etc. (14), nonmanual work other kinds (15).

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